Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866. NUMBER 307.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Two experienced [illegible]

WANTED—All men looking for [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—300 good railroad [illegible]

WANTED—A man to go into a [illegible]

WANTED—Male help—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Two competent [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, gentle- [illegible]

WANTED—25 passenger car [illegible]

WANTED—5 or 6 business men [illegible]

WANTED—Two good practical [illegible]

WANTED—200 men on new [illegible]

WANTED—A few active busi- [illegible]

WANTED—Stove-plate Mould- [illegible]

WANTED—A good traveller— [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class Baker— [illegible]

WANTED—A blank or printed [illegible]

WANTED—A good boy who un- [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman in a gro- [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately — All [illegible]

WANTED—A Coachman. One [illegible]

WANTED—Pail Turners—A few [illegible]

WANTED—Good business men [illegible]

WANTED—The Great Western [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An American girl to [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash [illegible]

WANTED—A young tidy girl, [illegible]

WANTED—At once, a healthy [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general [illegible]

WANTED—A girl with some [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant girl to [illegible]

WANTED—A Lady competent [illegible]

WANTED—Six girls for trim- [illegible]

WANTED—A good servant girl [illegible]

WANTED—Milliners—Three [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I want every one to [illegible]

WANTED—A new milch goat. [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 to 10,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Gardening—Wat- [illegible]

WANTED—The address of every [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand of- [illegible]

WANTED—$300 to $600—A [illegible]

WANTED—A Barn sufficient for [illegible]

WANTED—To speculators and [illegible]

WANTED—Country Store—In [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 or $6,000 and [illegible]

WANTED—Employment by a [illegible]

WANTED—A horse for a truck. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase or rent [illegible]

WANTED—The best selling ar- [illegible]

WANTED—Curious—$1 con- [illegible]

WANTED—Any one having from [illegible]

WANTED—$25. Bartlett Sew- [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—I wish [illegible]

WANTED—800 more experi- [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 [illegible] Goods—I [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—One [illegible]

WANTED—Agents — [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Of [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] "LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN" [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 per year. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—F [illegible] SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents — Boo [illegible]

WANTED—Agents — $150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and [illegible] THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Both [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $150 [illegible] "COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING [illegible]"

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible] "THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION" [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Travelling [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To canvass [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Two fur- [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A suite [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A room [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A mode- [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By the 1st [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—A situation, by a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

THE NEWS.

A [illegible] disastrous fire broke out in New York yesterday morning, destroying property [illegible] value of $900,000.

The scheme to liberate Jeff. Davis by a writ of habeas corpus, has been abandoned by his [illegible].

[illegible] D. Taylor, late editor of the Cincinnati [illegible], died on the 31st ultimo, in Richland [illegible].

General Buell has written a letter to Lieutenant General Grant, explaining his course on [illegible] important occasions.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill passed the [illegible] of the New York Legislature yesterday.

It is understood that a majority of the [illegible] committee on hours of labor in the [illegible] Legislature, have agreed to report a [illegible] eight hours a legal day's work, where [illegible] no special contract otherwise.

[illegible] is the prejudice created among the [illegible] travel on the Western rivers against the [illegible] boilers, since the late appalling casualties [illegible] that the crack lines take great [illegible] to advertise prominently the change made in [illegible] boilers to the old flue pattern.

President Johnson has sent a message to [illegible] recommending a modification of the test [illegible] in order that a sufficient number of persons [illegible] Southern States may be qualified under it to [illegible] offices now vacant in the Revenue and Post Office Departments of that section.

It is understood that the President will, in a day or two, send to Congress a message, in which he will suggest a modification of the test oath, in order to enable the Government to fill the revenue [illegible], etc., of the South, in accordance with the [illegible] of heads of departments.

Three car loads of muskets and Austrian [illegible] comprising 231 boxes of guns, with their accoutrements, making altogether 245 boxes, arrived at Detroit on Wednesday, by the Michigan Southern [illegible] in charge of a special messenger, designed for the use of the troops recently ordered to that [illegible] and the upper lakes.

At a "charivari" near Toronto, Clinton [illegible], Missouri, a few days ago, one of the [illegible], after due warning to the crowd from the [illegible] bridegroom, received in his body [illegible] contents of a shot-gun, or *one hundred and seventeen small bird-shot*, as the physician asserts. [illegible] was not dangerously wounded.

The St. Louis *News* of Thursday says the [illegible] trade is opening up briskly this season. [illegible] are leaving the northwestern border of [illegible] for the El Dorado. A steamer, at St. [illegible], is loaded heavily with groceries for Fort [illegible], which are to be taken to Helena, Montana.

A despatch from Denver City, dated the [illegible], says that numerous incendiary fires had occurred there within a short time, and the citizens were on the point of taking the law into their own hands. The Grand Jury had indicted all the gamblers in town, and it was thought they were at the bottom of the outrages. Whereat the Black Hawk *Journal* unkindly remarks that as gamblers own and run all the good buildings in Denver it is unlikely they have any purpose to burn the town.

The clipper ship Washington left New York a few days since, having on board two magnificent locomotives, constructed [illegible] Central Pacific Railroad Company, over 100 [illegible] each, together with a full set of machinery intended for a new steamer now building at San Francisco. These large shipments of machinery to the Pacific indicate that the State of California is fully up to the progress of the times, and is determined not to be behind in the great work of internal improvements. The Washington is said to be one of the fastest of the California fleet, and will sail for her port of destination in a few days.

At Detroit George F. Cleveland, who has been on trial at the United States Circuit Court for being responsible for the Pewabic collision, was acquitted on Thursday morning a little before [illegible]. The judge charged strongly for the prisoner, and the jury remained absent from the court room but three or four minutes. The result gives general satisfaction, so the *Advertiser* avers; the defence succeeded in showing that, as the night was such an one that distances could not be properly judged, the defendant Cleveland was not responsible, but that his seamanship was perfectly proper under the circumstances. From the statement of Captain McKay himself it would seem that he had assumed command of the Pewabic a few minutes before the collision.

Police Superintendent Kennedy at New York has issued a stirring proclamation to his subordinates on the subject of street beggars who have, under the greater leniency allowed during a war time, converted New York, as far as mendicancy is concerned, into a resemblance of the worst continental cities. The relief of the public will be great at the change. No persons are hereafter to be allowed to make stock in trade of personal deformity, and a thorough police raid is to be prosecuted against all wandering and idle persons, and those found on the public streets, or other public places, going from door to door, begging alms, with all persons, and especially children, who pretend to sweep street crossings in order to give color to their demand for aid.

In the Senate, Friday, Mr. Morgan presented the petition of the New York Savings Banks, asking for such a modification of the revenue laws as will exempt the Savings Banks of the poor from taxation. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution for the admission of the States lately in rebellion to representation in Congress, on condition of their repudiating the rebel debt, endorsing the Federal debt, annulling all ordinances of secession, and granting the right of suffrage to such colored people as can read, or who own and pay taxes on $250 worth of property. At one o'clock the President's message, vetoing the Civil Rights Bill was taken up, and, after debate, was passed over the veto, by a vote of 33 to 15. Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency, by a pledge of U. S. bonds. In the House, after hearing the reports of committees on bills of a private nature, the consideration of the contested election case of Dodge vs. Brooks was taken up. The latter spoke an hour in defence of his right to the seat. After he concluded, Mr. Dawes spoke in favor of the report of the committee. The vote was then taken, and Mr. Brooks declared not entitled to the seat by a vote of 84 to 45; and Mr. Dodge declared entitled to the seat by a vote of 72 to 52. Monday was fixed upon for a reconsideration of the Bankrupt Bill.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Extensive Fire and Loss of Life.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, April 6.

A fire broke out early this morning in the second story of Bowman's block, occupied principally by [illegible] W. Pierce, wholesale grocer, and J. E. Marsh's dancing academy. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss on building about $10,000. Mr. Pierce's loss was mostly covered by insurance. A [illegible] girl, employed about the building, was [illegible] severely, and died of her injuries shortly afterwards.

Another fire broke out in Stevenson's post and [illegible] near the Walker House, but was shortly [illegible] with trifling loss.

Weather cold and cloudy.

FROM DES MOINES.

Appointment—University of Des Moines.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, April 6.

O. M. Spencer, President of the State University, at Iowa City, has been appointed Consul to Genoa, and accepted.

The first term of the University of Des Moines will commence on Monday next.

Hon. Hush Clark, of Iowa City, who has been spending the winter in the South, represents that the course of *President Johnson*, of late, has had an evil effect on the public mind there.

FROM AUGUSTA, GA.

Freedmen's Equal Rights Association—Harmonious Proceedings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 6.

The meeting of the Council of the Georgia Equal Rights Association of the freedmen of the State convened yesterday at ten o'clock, which was the second day of their proceedings, the Vice Presidents representing the various counties being present, Capt. J. E. Bryant, President for the State, in the chair, and Mr. S. P. Baird Secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. R. T. Kent, Secretary elect, being unwell.

The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Louis Smith, of Macon, Georgia, when the business for which the meeting convened was repaired to.

Additional statements of the condition of the colored people of the State were made, the tenor of which was modest and becoming. A disposition was apparent in all their remarks to mitigate the prejudice of the white man against the black, by [illegible] and kindness. It was their expressed [illegible] to live in peace and harmony with all [illegible], and to do all in their power to cause the white man to regard them as their friends.

A proposition was made to divide the State into districts, several counties making a district, in order that they might organize associations in different parts of the State, which was accordingly [illegible] and adopted.

Resolutions were adopted congratulatory of the results which had followed emancipation, and many other acts calculated to ameliorate their condition.

FROM NASHVILLE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, April 6.

Two more of those implicated in the Quartermaster's frauds, Wm. H. Baker and J. R. Ferguson, were bound over [illegible] their appearance to-day, in $10,000 each. These frauds probably surpass in magnitude and audacity anything ever before known in the United States. The military authorities will spare no pains to bring all the guilty parties to punishment. The trial of Henry Bruner will commence on Monday next.

Services were held to-night at the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), over the restoration of peace, [illegible] proclamation of the President, Rev. Mr. [illegible].

The members of the Legislature are arriving in the city, and business will commence early next week.

From various points of the South we have the following items:

The Selma, Ala., *Messenger* says: "We learn that Gen. W. J. Hardee has, at the request of Generals Grant and Sherman, received from President Johnson the assurance that he may continue in the [illegible] of civil life without fear of molestation by the United States authorities."

The beautiful village of Holly Springs, Miss., destroyed during the war, is being rapidly rebuilt. [illegible] Dubose, lately of Beauregard's staff, has devoted himself to literary pursuits, and is lecturing [illegible].

The military commission for punishment of the [illegible] guerillas at Mobile, has finished its labors [illegible] dissolved.

The Failure of Beatty Bros.

NEW YORK, April 6.—It appears upon further inquiry that the firm of Beatty Bros., tea merchants, whose failure was announced yesterday, were [illegible] by a member of the firm, but by a [illegible] to whom they had made advances upon [illegible] which proved to have been forged. The [illegible] represent about $600,000, and the [illegible] upon them were the cause of the fall [illegible]. The liabilities will amount to [illegible].

Gold.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Gold to-day has been [illegible] 127¼, 127⅛—closing at the latter [illegible] the business at the office of the Assistant [illegible] to-day was as follows: Total receipts [illegible] of which $464,000 were for customs, [illegible] of loan $80,000; coin contracts [illegible]; balance [illegible].

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, April 6.—The iron clad monitor [illegible], with the United States steamer [illegible], started this morning on a cruise [illegible] towards the Bermuda Islands, on a [illegible] for the seagoing qualities of the [illegible] after which both vessels will proceed to [illegible].

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE ASSERTS ITS PREROGATIVE.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill Over the President's Veto.

AYES 33—NOES 15.

Stirring and Unprecedented Scenes.

THE JOHNSON SENATORS RETIRE IN DISGUST. !

Decision in the New York Election Case.

THE SEAT AWARDED TO DODGE BY A VOTE OF 72 TO 52.

Changes Proposed in the Internal Revenue Law.

Fessenden's Bill Amendatory of the Currency Act.

Destructive Fires in New York and Milwaukee.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH TO A DEPUTATION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIFF.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Passed in the New York Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.

SENATORS RIDDLE AND DOOLITTLE.

Senators Riddle and Doolittle accompanied the remains of the late Senator Foote to their last resting place in Vermont. On their return, at one of the towns in Connecticut, they received the President's peace proclamation.

MR. JOHNSON'S LITTLE PLAN.

Senator Riddle was highly delighted with its tone and sentiments, and in the course of a conversation with a gentleman, established the fact that it was a thing he was anticipating. He was evidently well posted, and in his rhapsody over it, divulged a most important part of the contemplated *coup d'etat* programme. He declared that within ten days orders would be issued in all the rebel States for an election of members to Congress, and that within thirty or forty days these members would be elected and in Washington. Upon their arrival they would demand, under the proclamation, the administration of the oath, and their admission into Congress as loyal representatives of *bona fide* States in the Union. That, of course, in the choice of men to be [illegible] representatives from the Southern States, care would be had, not merely to select those who can or will take the oath, but equally that all of them shall support the Johnsonian policy. The manifest idea of Riddle, in his foreshadowings of this programme was, that if the demands of these men so elected were not at once complied with, the President would promptly interpose to install them in what he calls their rights.

DENIAL FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. Howard has written a letter to Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Tennessee and Kentucky, denying the charge made by Gov. Brownlow in a recent speech, that before the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill he, (the General) read it to the President, who approved of it. Gen. Howard says: "I sent a report to the President, recommending substantially the policy embraced in Senator Trumbull's bill. I did converse with the President in regard to these recommendations, but never read or discussed said bill with him before its passage."

REBEL INCENDIARIES.

Another attempt has been made by rebel incendiaries to burn down Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm's printing office. Mr. Swisshelm is publishing the *Reconstructionist*, a Radical newspaper, and by so doing has incurred the hatred of the secessionists.

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The demand on the Freedmen's Bureau for laborers to go South is already great and daily increasing. Yesterday one Mississippi planter made application for 250 laborers, with their families, to be transported to Mississippi for settlement on the plantations, at wages which agriculturalists will perceive to be uncommonly liberal, viz: $15 per month for men and $8 for women, with board and stipulated education for children, leaving only their clothing to be supplied for themselves. Gen. Howard believes that he could get good homes and liberal wages for 5,000 families within the next five or six weeks, could he collect the persons among the negro population here.

OFFICERS' PAY STOPPED.

The pay of the following officers has been stopped until they render to the Quartermaster General the returns and amounts required by law: Ohio—Lieut. W. H. Crowell, 35th; Captain T. W. Kinney, 56th; Lieut. Jas. McCafferty, 18th battery; Lieut. L. R. Reman, 168d; Lieut. C. D. Evans, 15th heavy artillery. Illinois—Lieut. Wm. Bohlen, 15th cavalry. Indiana—Lieut. E. J. Bachman, 332; Major J. R. Branda, 35th; Lieut. C. B. Eldred, 11th battery; Lieut. J. Kebles, do.; Lieut. Samuel Sturne, 53d; Lieut. R. H. Swain, 9th cavalry. Michigan—Capt. T. W. Lash, 1st cavalry; Capt. W. H. Pierson, do.; Capt. D. B. Puriston, 28th; Lieut. H. N. Sabine, 1st cavalry; Capt. Chas. Skier, do.; Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, do., Lieut. B. J. Warren. Minnesota—Capt. W. H. Hachkuss, 1st battery; Lieut. Lengz, do. Kentucky—Capt. Henry S. Sutton, 34th; Lieut. Wm. Ruter 21st; Capt. G. R. Dorber, 24th.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

During last month upwards of 20,000 claims against the Government were received at the Second Auditor's office. The number of cases settled is nearly 27,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs, in gold, at the following ports during the last week in March, were: New York, $2,451,919.65; Boston, $354,190.52; Philadelphia, $168,301.39; Baltimore, $16,109.60. Total, $3,030,521.07.

LAND BOUNTIES.

So numerous are the inquiries made as to whether soldiers and others who served in the army during the rebellion are entitled to land bounty, that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular stating that there is a law granting lands, or bounty land warrants, to soldiers or sailors engaged in the late war against rebellion. The acts of the 3d of March, 1855, and 14th of May, 1856, apply only to persons who had served in the army or navy prior to those dates. The homestead act of the 20th of May, 1862, and the amendatory act of the 21st of March, 1864, grant a homestead of one hundred and forty acres to soldiers, sailors and citizens who reside thereon for a period of five years, at a cost of $10, and register and receiver's fees. Soldiers and sailors may file application for a homestead while still in the military or naval service, and the period thereafter in which they may remain in service will be counted as a portion of the five years' residence required.

INTEREST IN THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The entire interest in Congressional proceedings centered in the Senate again to-day. The chamber was packed from the beginning to the end, and during the greater part of the day, forty or fifty members of the House were on the floor. The session was one of unusual interest, and also of unusual turbulence.

LANE'S BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Journal was hardly read before Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered his joint resolution proposing a basis of reconstruction. He called attention to the fact that they embodied the views of the President, as given in his messages, letters to State Conventions, and the letter to Governor Sharkey. There was at once an effort to learn if the measure was held out as an olive branch by the President, and for a moment Mr. Lane seemed inclined to let it appear that he spoke for the President; but the cross-questioning of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Brown forced him into admitting that he had no assurance or warrant for saying that the Executive would sanction a measure embodying the idea of the Sharkey letter.

LANE GOES OVER TO THE COPPERHEADS.

Mr. Lane opened the debate with a most violent and vindictive assault upon Mr. Wade, for his brief speech of last night. The Ohio Senator responded in very much the same spirit and manner, and for an hour or more most direct personalities were hurled across the chamber from one Senator to the other. Mr. Lane took the opportunity to air his services in Kansas, and bawled himself hoarse in defence of the President. He said the Republican party was going to pieces, and he had been laboring day and night for weeks and months to prevent it. The burden of his speech was that he had concluded it could only be done by sustaining the President; and finally he announced that hereafter he should be found with Cowan and Doolittle, and Norton, and the Democrats of all shades, from Hendricks to Saulsbury. The unreserved manner in which he made this avowal prompted Mr. Wade to characterize him as ready to wear the collar of Andrew Johnson, which, of course, Lane denied with much warmth, saying that everybody who knew what Jim Lane had done in Kansas would pronounce it false. The fact that Mr. Lane said to two or three Senators yesterday that he should vote for the Civil Rights Bill and against the veto message, gave additional interest to this lively debate.

LANE ABOUT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE HAS BEEN BOUGHT UP.

It was, of course, seen that his views had undergone a very material change during the night or morning, and there was a general desire to know what induced the change. Mr. Lane, without any apparent shame, finally gratified the desire by avowing that he yesterday intended to vote for the bill, his action thereon to be contingent upon some adjustment which could not now be made. This was what Judge Trumbull waited for, and he at once fastened Lane by asking him if he wanted it understood that his vote was to be given in consideration of something; or, in other words, that it was to be given as part of a bargain. There was great interest to hear Lane's answer. He was very careful not to deny the suggestion, and the galleries and the Senate were left to believe that Mr. Lane found reasons within eighteen hours to change his purpose on this most important measure. There is of course considerable query as to the means used to effect this change. He answers by saying that the fierce speech of Mr. Wade, made last night is the cause. The debate between Mr. Wade and Mr. Lane having closed,

DOOLITTLE

Got the floor on the veto message. He distributed compliments pretty freely among the members of the Judiciary Committee, and other gentlemen who supported the bill; and then made a long and labored speech to show that the Johnson policy of reconstruction was inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln. Judge Trumbull and Mr. Henderson worried him seriously with questions, and brought out the points very clearly that Mr. Lincoln never, by word or deed, indicated a belief that the Executive could dictate as to the admission of members of Congress. Mr. Doolittle read letters from gentlemen in Louisiana and Alabama to prove that these States were in a fit condition to be admitted to representation, and that the evidence [illegible] of Fifteen, and as furnished by the correspondents of Northern newspapers, is incorrect as indicated by Southern opinion.

MR. DAVIS

Got the floor at about half-past three, and made a few remarks, saying he would proceed a good deal like an October rain, viz: with deliberation and very much at his leisure. He wearied the Senators and galleries with a characteristic harangue of two hours and a half, closing at a little after six.

SAULSBURY

Followed in a brief and furious speech, which plainly indicated that private conversation on the floor had settled the fate of the veto and the passage of the bill. He denounced the measure as unconstitutional, and said its passage would be the beginning of a revolution. He affected to deplore war, but said it must come. There was no Judge in his State who would attempt to execute the provisions of the bill; and the people of Delaware would see their land drenched in blood before they would permit it. He had opposed the war of the last four years, and was now more than ever glad that he had done so; for he knew it precluded disunion. For his part, he could see nothing in the future but blood.

DANA

Responded that if the bill passed he should consider himself an alien to the Government, and justified in hereafter resisting its action.

MCDOUGALL

Also denounced the bill, and predicted that its passage would inaugurate revolution.

THE VOTE TAKEN.

This closed the debate, and at half past six the vote was called amid the most intense excitement. The galleries were crowded, and hundreds of people rose to their feet, forgetful of the place and the rules of the Senate. Mr. Wright, who appeared in the chamber for a few minutes in the early part of the day, and then retired to one of the committee-rooms, was now supported to his seat by his friends. Mr. Dixon was not able to leave his bed. When, in calling the roll, the name of Mr. Morgan was reached, and he responded "aye" in a clear but nervous voice, the galleries broke out into a burst of applause, which continued for some minutes, in spite of the rapping of the Vice President, and loud calls to order from all parts of the chamber. When silence had been restored, the calling of the roll was finished.

A STORMY SCENE.

The announcement of the vote of 33 to 15 led to a scene never before witnessed in the Senate, and very rarely equalled in the House for prolonged excitement. Two thousand persons in the galleries shouted and applauded, handkerchiefs were waved and hats were thrown up. This scene was of long continuance, and during it the opposition gathered up their hats and canes and retired, leaving Judge Trumbull to move the usual order for informing the House of the action of the Senate, and the friends of the Bill to adjourn till Monday.

FATE IN THE HOUSE.

That the measure will be taken up and promptly passed by the House is certain, unless the opposition resort to filibustering movements.

BROOKS AND DODGE CONTESTED CASE.

The Brooks and Dodge election case was settled this evening, after a three days' struggle. It was thought last night that Dodge had no prospect of success. Various speakers had so befogged the case that very few persons pretended to understand its merits, and the House was therefore disposed to let Brooks keep his seat. Chairman Dawes, however, made a most masterly argument to-day, and laid down law and facts so clearly, that long before he closed his two hours' speech, it was evident that Mr. Brooks' days in this Congress were at an end. The decision of the committee was sustained by a vote of 72 to 52, and Brooks bundled his books and papers, and bowed himself out of the hall and into private life.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

It was stated some days ago that the Ways and Means Committee would probably report on the Internal Revenue Bill. Their first intent was to embody the changes in the rates for duty in one bill, and the changes in the method of assessment and collections in another bill. They however concluded to report on the whole subject in one general bill, the preparation of which delays their report. It is now probable, however, that it will be made some time next week. The Committee have come to the conclusion that the burden of taxation may safely be reduced $80,000,000, and have determined to so amend the law as to reduce it that amount. In making their reductions they follow the rule of exempting, as much as practicable, raw materials entering into general consumption. Although the committee have not yet completed their labors, it is understood that the following, among other changes, will be made: The additional tax on manufactures imposed by the acts of last winter will be abrogated, so that it will stand at 5 per cent as in the first bill. The tax on all articles of clothing will be largely reduced, and a license amounting to about one per cent will be required. The free list will comprise the following: Slaughtered animals, lead, copper, spelter, brass and other metals, ingots, steel, and pig iron, certain agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, rakes, fanning mills, pitchforks, &c.; all paints; all manufactured oils, except those made from coal; all mineral waters; all articles used by stereotypers and lithographers: lime, cement, brick, starch. The 2½ per cent tax on the gross railroad receipts is repealed, as are all internal duties on coal. The tax on crude petroleum will be largely reduced if not entirely taken off. That on whiskey will not be changed. The tax on cotton is still in doubt. It is proposed to make it five cents per pound; but manufacturers insist on a draw back on goods for export, which is strongly resisted by many members from agricultural districts. There is no doubt as to income. The committee at one time agreed to an exemption of $400 for single men; $600 for married men without families, and $50 additional for each child in a family, with a uniform rate of 5 per cent on all above these exemptions; but it is quite likely that the scale may be changed before the bill is reported. The licenses for tailors, milliners and mantua makers will be abrogated, as perhaps will those for shoemakers and blacksmiths. The repeal of all internal taxes on paper, books, types and ink, and whatever enters into the manufacture of books and newspapers, will also be recommended. The reductions generally are not quite so sweeping as those recommended by the Internal Revenue Commissioner; but it has been the aim of the Committee to abolish many of the small taxes which have produced little revenue, and are expensive and vexatious. The Commissioners of Internal Revenue, under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, will not require of farmers in the assessment of the annual income the return of the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and families. The instructions to assessors being prepared will express and authorize this relief.

PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Senate has passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto, by a vote of 33 yeas to 15 nays.

MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Johnson has sent a message to Congress recommending a modification of the test oath passed in 1862.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The Senate galleries were again densely filled today to witness the proceedings on the message of the President vetoing the Civil Rights Bill. Senator Wright, of New Jersey, appeared and took his seat in the Senate this forenoon. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, at 1½ o'clock had not arrived.

SPEECH OF SENATOR LANE.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, about whom some doubts have existed as to his vote on the Civil Rights Bill, made a speech in the Senate to-day supporting the veto of the President, and defending the President from the charges made against him by Senator Wade, of despotism, dictatorship and treachery. There are many members of the House of Representatives on the floor of the Senate, and these, with those who fill the galleries, are apparently most intensely interested in the proceedings.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day had again under consideration the new internal tax bill. They will probably report it on Monday. Among the articles which they have placed on the free list, and will therefore relieve from future taxation, are the following: Railroad iron, staves, vinegar, deer-skins, steel, mineral coals of all kind, white lead, starch, soft soap, building stones, oils, other than petroleum, gold leaf, tents, shades and awnings, oxide of zinc, mineral waters of all kinds, pelisses, colors, pleckins, hulls of corn, roofs, carpet fertilizers, pig iron, medicine scissors, umbrellas and parasols. Newspaper and book publishers will be rejoiced to learn that the committee have decided to take all the tax off the paper and printed matter.

MEXICANS AND FRENCH KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a translation of an article from *La Sombra*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico: "According to the official despatches which have been published during the last seven months, from June to December, 1865, dating from the arrival of Maximilian, there have taken place 123 engagements between the French and Mexicans of more or less importance, in which there were 1,300 killed and 3,277 wounded. In the year 1865, the number of engagements was 322, in which 1,279 were killed and 4,614 wounded. Total, 5,931 wounded, and 2,579 killed. Thus in the first seven months there averaged 17 engagements per month, while in the remaining twelve months there has been nearly one a day, and in different parts the number of killed has fallen from an averaged 5 to 5. At the beginning the engagements were from 15 to 17 per month, while in December they had already reached 34.

MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH.

The President transmitted communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, addressed to him [illegible] the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862. He fully concurs in their recommendations, and as the subject pertains to the efficient administration of the revenue and postal laws in Southern States, he earnestly commends it to the early consideration of Congress. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury contains the names of the collectors of internal revenue, assessors, assistant assessors, collectors and surveyors of customs, &c., appointed since the overthrow of the rebellion in the Southern States, who have not been able to take literally the oath of office prescribed by the act approved July 2d, 1862. Besides these officers, a large number, perhaps the larger proportion, of those holding subordinate positions in the Revenue Department, have been alike unable to comply with the requirements of the statute. As a consequence, though they have served without compensation, as the law does not permit them to be paid by accounting officers of the Government. Many of these officers have performed very important duties with fidelity, and not a few must be in great distress by reason of their inability. When the appointments were made, it was found that it would be difficult to find competent officers in many of the Southern revenue districts, who could take the oath referred to, but so important did it seem to the President and Cabinet, for the purpose of equalizing the public debt, that the revenue system should be established throughout the recently rebellious States with as little delay as practicable, and that the duty of collecting taxes from an exhausted and lately rebellious people should be performed by her own citizens, that the Secretary of the Treasury did not hesitate to recommend for appointment some of whose previous loyalty there was no question, but who had, either willingly or unwillingly, during the progress of the rebellion, have been so connected with the insurgent States and Confederate Government as to be unable to take the oath of office. This was done, not with any disposition to disregard the law, but with an honest and sincere purpose of collecting the revenues with as little trouble to the tax payers as possible. The country was in a peculiar condition, the rebellion had come to a sudden close, all resistance to the authority of the United States had ceased, and some seven millions of people in a state of utter disorganization were left without any civil government whatever and without an adequate military protection [illegible] the Executive to proceed at once to establish the Federal authority and civil government in those States, so it seemed to be necessary to carry into effect the revenue laws of the General Government, as the country was passing from a state of war to a state of peace, and the emergency seemed to be too pressing to admit of delay until the meeting of Congress. It was thought that the test oath might, in view of the great objects to be attained, in some cases be dispensed with, or rather that persons might be permitted to hold revenue offices who could take it only in a qualified form. No one could have regretted more than the President and the members of the Cabinet the necessity which existed for this course, but there seemed to be no alternative, and it was confidently hoped that under the circumstances of the case it would be approved by Congress. Among those whose names are presented to the President, the Secretary has no reason to suppose that there is one who can justly be charged with being instrumental in instigating the rebellion, although a few may [illegible] to the support and continuance [illegible] the Union had followed with the States in which they lived into the war against the United States under the baleful influence of the dogma of State sovereignty; some had held offices under the so-called authorities as the only means of supporting their families, others to escape conscription, or to be in a better condition to resist, at the proper time, the confederate rule. Not one is known to have been a disunionist or unfriendly to the Government at the commencement of the war. A very slight change in the oath—a change that would not cover a particle of present disloyalty—would enable the most of them to hold the offices they are now so acceptably filling. Great loss to the Government and great inconvenience to the department must result from the discontinuance of their services. After stating reasons at large why the oath should be modified, the Secretary says the rebellion grew out of antagonism of opinion between the people of the free and the slave States. The legitimate result of a difference of institutions. With the abolition of slavery, all real difference of opinion and all serious causes of estrangements ought rapidly to disappear. It will be a calamity, the extent of which cannot now be foreseen, if that community which came from the issues, of the war, the question of civil liberty involved in the questions between the war. It would be the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, if instead of looking to reconciliation and harmony the action of the Government should tend to harden and intensify a sectionalism between the Northern and Southern States.

A FLEET FOR THE FISHING GROUNDS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday instructed their Chairman to report a joint resolution to send a naval fleet to the fishing grounds to protect the rights of our citizens, and at the same time to prevent collisions. The resolution is understood to be approved by the Secretary of State, and is only regarded as a precautionary measure.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bvt. Col. James H. Saylor, late Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Augur's staff, has been appointed Adjutant General on Lieut. Gen. Grant's staff, in place of the late Gen. Seth Williams.

Col. H. A. Markland has been appointed Special Mail Agent for the Post Office Department for the district comprising the Pacific coast.

A LETTER FROM GEN. BUELL.

Gen. Buell has written a letter to Gen. Grant respecting the battle of Shiloh, in which he claims that he was not tardy in the overland march of his army to Savannah, and that he arrived sooner than he was expected by the Lieutenant General, and but for the arrival of his command the second day's fight would have resulted disastrously to the Union cause under Grant's command.

TROOPS FOR THE PLATTE COUNTRY.

The commanding officers of the 10th and 18th infantry, and the second battalion of the 18th, have been ordered to report to Brigadier General Cooke, commanding the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha. In most of the cases [illegible] of miscellaneous Indians or whites, infesting the border line, the troops will act without regard to the Department line, simply reporting their action through their own commanding officers to the Commanding General of the Department invaded.

THE CATTLE DISEASE ABROAD.

The Treasury Department has received a despatch from the United States Consul at Sheffield, relative to the rinderpest, enclosing a communication based upon reliable authority, showing by the large amount of evidence that an animal may be regarded as absolutely free if it does not exhibit signs of disorder within ten days after being exposed to the contagion.

TAXING FARM PRODUCTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the assessment of the annual income tax, will not require of farmers the return of the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and their families. The instructions to the Assessors will expressly authorize this relief.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of the New York Savings Banks, asking for such a modification of the revenue laws as will exempt the savings of the poor from taxation. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several petitions for equal and just laws to regulate inter-State commerce were presented and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution for the admission of States lately in rebellion to representation in Congress on condition of their repudiating the rebel debt, endorsing the Federal debt, annulling all ordinances of secession, and granting the right of suffrage to such colored people as can read, or own and pay taxes on $250 worth of property. Mr. Lane spoke of the necessity for immediate action on the subject of reconstruction, to save the Republican party from overwhelming defeat.

The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table for the present.

Mr. VANWINKLE, of West Va., reported with amendments the bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions. An additional section of the act of July 14th, 1862, entitles any one to two pensions at the same time. Another section relates to the authorization to detail clerks in the pension office, and empowers the Secretary of the Interior to detail clerks for the purpose of aid section or to secure the more effectual execution of the pension laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It amends section 21, so as to make it read as follows: "*And be it further enacted*, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, and registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value. The U. S. bonds so transferred and not delivered, but not exceeding 90 per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum per annum, and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each Assessor shall be in proportion to its paid up capital as follows, and no more: To each association whose capital exceeds $300,000 but does not exceed $600,000, eighty per cent of such capital; to such association whose capital exceeds $600,000, but does not exceed $1,000,000, 75 per centum of such capital; to such association whose capital exceeds $1,000,000 but does not exceed $2,000,000, 60 per centum of such capital; to such association whose capital exceeds $2,000,000 but does not exceed $3,000,000, 50 per centum of such capital; to such association whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, 40 per centum of such capital; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to retire and withdraw from circulation all worn notes returned by any association whose circulating notes are in excess of the limit herein prescribed, until the circulating notes of each association shall be within the rates prescribed for its capital; and any existing bank or banking association organized under the laws of any state, which shall apply for authority to become a National Bank under the act to which this section is an amendment, before the first day of October, 1866, and shall comply with all the requirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be in good standing and credit, receive authority to become a National Bank; *Provided*, That banks of unimpaired capital in States which have heretofore secured the least notable amount of circulating notes under the provisions of said act shall have preference in receiving such authority; *and, provided further*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be delivered to banks thus converted from State Banks to National Associations shall not exceed ten millions of dollars; and new associations may be organized in States and Territories which have heretofore incurred the least noteable proportion of circulating notes under the provisions of said act. *Provided* the total amount of circulating notes to be delivered to associations so organized shall not exceed fifteen millions of dollars, until after the first day of October, 1866, when, if any portion of the ten millions of circulating notes allotted for the conversion of existing State banks, shall remain uncirculated, the amount so remaining shall be used for the organization of new associations under this section. Referred to Finance Committee.

At one o'clock the message of the President vetoing the Civil Rights Bill came up.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, spoke as follows:

Mr. President:—I propose to-day and hereafter to take my position alongside of the President of the Republican party, and stand there unflinchingly, defending him against the Senator from Ohio as I defended his predecessor from the same Senator.

Mr. WADE said in reply—"Who is your President, that every man must bow to his opinion, if you please? Why, sir, we all know him. He is no stranger to this body. We have measured him, sir. We know his height, his length and his breadth, and his capacity—all about him, and you set him up as a paragon, and declare here upon the floor of this Senate that you are going to wear his collar. Is that the idea, that you are going to be his apologist and defender on whatever he may [illegible] outrages and insults, and murder, robs these worse than savages their former masters, murdered as we are told, every day their lives taken away, their humanity trampled under foot, and when Congress under the Constitution of the United States is endeavoring to tender them some little protection, how are we met here? Every engine of your Moses has been to trample them down, making them worse, and throwing every obstruction in the way of everything proposed by Congress.

Mr. LANE in reply—Wear a collar!! Indicted for treason! Pro-slavery Grand Jury! Hunted from State to State by a well bounded upon that indictment—for whose head a hundred thousand dollars offered for my head! Jim Lane wear a collar!!!!!!!!!! Great God! Mr. President, wherever he is, know that George is denied for false by both friend and enemy.

Mr. WADE—I wish he was.

Mr. LANE read the [illegible] to Mr. Wade to withdraw the serious charge he had made against the President. He (Lane) would not defend the President's speech of the 22d of February as it was made under excitement.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had striven to prevent a collision between Congress and his Executive, and was sorry to see a disposition among some of his friends towards the Executive as though he was unworthy of their confidence. It contained propositions upon which the ablest men—men in whom we had undoubted confidence—differ, and the bill could be placed in charge of the Judiciary Committee and that committee would frame one which would avoid the objections raised to it in this body, in the other House and by the Executive. He was desirous of preserving amicable relations between Congress and the Executive, informing him that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution requesting him to vote for the Civil Rights Bill, the President's objections there to notwithstanding. He had already set forth at length his objections to the measure, and he could not vote for it, and would abide the consequences. He entertained the highest respect for the gentlemen composing the Legislature of his State, but standing where he did, he saw what they could not see. They were at a distance, and influenced by party press and persons interested in a continuation of disorder in the South.

Mr. WADE contended against the policy of the President.

Mr. LANE responded to some personal remarks of Mr. Wade.

Mr. DOOLITTLE wished that the Civil Rights Bill could be placed in charge of the Judiciary Committee to frame one unobjectionable to members of Congress and the President, as he (Doolittle) was desirous of preserving amicable relations between Congress and the Executive. Although he had received instructions from his Legislature to vote for the bill, he should not do so.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill, favoring the veto. He said that if the bill became a law he should feel compelled to regard himself an enemy of the Government, and to work for its overthrow. Saulsbury said he should consider the passage of the bill as inaugurating revolution, and would lead to bloodshed, war and disunion. Yates urged Senators to march forward in the performance of their duty, and to do it now and hereafter.

The vote was then taken, shall the bill pass [illegible] the contrary notwithstanding.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pollard, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Wright—15.

Absent—Mr. Dixon.

When Mr. MORGAN recorded his vote in the affirmative, the galleries applauded very loudly.

The Chair announced, amid great applause, that the bill having received a two-thirds vote had become a law, but subsequently corrected himself, and said the vote had passed the Senate.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Secretary of the Senate was ordered to communicate to the House a copy of the veto message, together with the result of the vote given above.

The Senate adjourned at 5:30 p. m., to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE.

Mr. PAINE, of Wis., presented resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee in regard to the bankrupt law, which were referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

The regular order of business being the call of committees for reports of a private nature, Messrs. Perham, Harding, (Ky.) Taylor, Sawyer, Lawrence, (Pa.) Stillwell and Van Aernam, from the Committee of Invalid Pensions, made a large number of reports, which were acted upon as recommended by the Committee. One of these bills to grant a pension of $17 per month to the widow of Col. John Pickell, 13th New York Volunteers, provided that in case of the death or marriage of the widow, the pension should revert to the children of Col. Pickell. This being a new principle in pension bills, gave rise to some debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out that provision. The House, however, rejected the amendment, and the bill passed.

Other bills reported and passed contained a similar provision. At the termination of the morning hour, the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Dodge against Brooks, from the 8th Congressional district of New York.

Mr. Brooks resumed his argument, an additional hour being granted him. He appealed to the Republican side of the House for justice, and confident that members could they would do him justice. He addressed himself to their justice alone, and that he demanded. The contestant should have come here with clean hands and a clear heart; yet he came with hands [illegible] sullied with corruption, polluted by perjuries and villains. The contestant had expended $15,000 for corrupt purposes, while there was no allegation that he (Brooks) had spent a cent on his election. He was no professor of religion, but Mr. Dodge was, and yet Mr. Dodge made a corrupt bargain on the Sabbath day with the Tammany Hall candidate. It he did not do so himself, he did it through his friends, Cowell and Cisco, after profession of religion, and he paid the money, $2,500, which Barr had received for running against him (Brooks). He appealed to the honorable gentlemen of all parties to do him justice. If he was to be thrown out he would say in his Democratic associates, "Be content; the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

He appealed to his Republican associates with whom he had been connected here some years in service from his own native State, of Maine, and from Massachusetts. If the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevens, was within the sound of his voice, and were really the government of this country, he should not appeal to his mercy. He should hardly dare appeal to his justice; but he should ask him what profit was to be gained by his party in the exchange of one species of Copperhead for another. Nothing would be gained by such an exchange.

After Mr. Brooks had concluded, Mr. Dawes sustained the report of the committee. He was interrupted several times by Messrs. Marshall and Brooks, the latter being called to order by the Speaker in one instance.

The amendments were voted down, and Brooks declared not entitled to the seat by a vote of 84 to 45, and Dodge declared as entitled to the seat by a vote of 72 to 52.

The oath was then administered to Mr. Dodge, and he took his seat.

The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Bankrupt Bill, was fixed for consideration on Monday.

A message from the President, recommending an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the owner of the British ship Magicienne, was read and referred.

A message from the President, covering the communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, suggesting modifications in the oath prescribed by act of July 6th, 1862, expressing his full concurrence in the recommendations, and earnestly commending them to Congress, was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

To-morrow is set apart for debate.

Adjourned.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Payment of Troops—Lincoln Monument Fund—War Expenditures—The 58th Regiment.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 6.

The 28th and 38th regiments of Illinois infantry received final payment and discharge at Camp Butler to-day. A large number of the men left on the evening trains for their respective homes.

The Lincoln Monument Fund now amounts to $64,055.81. The receipts for the week ending on Wednesday amounted to $1,033.50; since that time $404.50 has been received.

The war expenditures of Tivoli, Peoria County, for bounties, amount to $21,285.30; and Lee Centre, Lee County, the sum of $4,095.

Vermillion County, through the Board of Supervisors, has contributed $1,000 in aid of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home.

It is reported that the 58th regiment is expected at Camp Butler to-night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Growing Uneasiness in France—Speech of the Emperor to a Delegation from the French Legislature.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Paris correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing under date of March 23d, says: "There are reports that the Duc de Persigny is attempting to force himself again into office as Minister of the Interior, in order to introduce reactionary measures.

"The Emperor was very badly received, a few evenings ago, at the Odeon Theatre, as well as by the crowds in the streets, which uttered many offensive shouts. Matters look uncomfortable, both at home and abroad, and altogether there is more public uneasiness than has for a long time been the case."

The following are the concluding remarks of the Emperor to the delegation who represented the reply to the speech from the House:

"Could I have borne the weight of Government the last eighteen years, with its incessant cares and heavy responsibility before God and before the nation, if I had not felt within me that strength which is awarded by sense of duty and by the consciousness that I have a useful mission to carry out? France, equally with ourselves, desires progress, stability and liberty, but a liberty which shall develop intelligence, generous instincts, and the noble exertions of labor, not a liberty bordering upon license, which would excite evil passions, destroy all belief, rekindle hatred and give rise to disorder. We require a liberty which shall enlighten, control and discuss the actions of the Government, but not become an arm to undermine and overthrow it. Fifteen years ago when nominal chief of the state without effective power and without support in the Chamber, but strong in my conscience and the suffrages which had elected me, I ventured to declare that France would not perish in my hands. I have kept my word. For fifteen years France has developed and increased, and her high destiny will be accomplished after us. Our sons will continue our work. My guarantee for this is the assistance of the great bodies of the State, the devotion of the army, the patriotism of all good citizens, and lastly, that Divine protection which has never failed our country."

From Cairo.

CAIRO, April 6.—A movement is on foot favoring the establishment of a bonded warehouse in this city. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Surveyor of Customs to ascertain if suitable means can be obtained.

Silver Exports.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamer Bremen tomorrow will take to Europe about $500,000 in silver bars.

For further Telegraph see Fourth Page

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent [illegible] Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

THE OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE American Prize Concert WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-DAY, AND APPEAR IN THE POST THIS AFTERNOON.

☞ A large edition will be printed. Orders should be left at the Office of THE POST, 10 Randolph st., as early as possible.

15th WARD

MONDAY, 9th of April, a Primary Meeting [illegible] the Aldermanship of the Ward [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT! WILL TAKE PLACE AT Chicago, May 31st, 1866.

25,000 VALUABLE PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $100,000.00! Will be presented to the Ticket Holders.

THE FIRST PRIZE IS 10,000 Dollars! IN GREENBACKS.

Three 7-30 U. S. Bonds Each One Thousand Dollars.

HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

6 Grand PIANOS. 3 ORGANS and MELODEONS.

Forty GOLD English Patent Lever WATCHES!

82 Silver Watches!

23,000 Dollars! IN MONEY, &c., &c., &c.

I have just published a book which contains a Complete Descriptive List of all the Prizes, and much other valuable matter of general interest. In this I have explained how the drawing will be conducted; and I have answered every other question that can possibly be asked, in connection with the Concert. Two copies of this book will be sent, FREE OF CHARGE, to any one sending for one or more Tickets, and enclosing Five Cents to pre-pay postage. Remember, every prize named in this book will be drawn at the appointed time, WHETHER THE TICKETS ARE ALL SOLD OR NOT.

The Prizes are Ready, and will be distributed immediately after the drawing is completed; and correct lists of the winning numbers will be sent to agents and ticket-holders. Parties, whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their ticket at once, with directions as to shipping goods and moneys.

A HINT! There is a Prize for every Four Tickets. A Ticket costs but One Dollar, and it may win Ten Thousand Dollars.

11 Tickets for $10.

Editors, School Teachers, Postmasters, Hotel Keepers, Express and Railroad Agents are authorized to act as my agents, to whom I will allow the full commission on all Tickets ordered for themselves or for others through them.

My Reference are— ☞ Any Citizen of Chicago.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Money may be sent, at my risk, by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Energetic and reliable agents wanted in every town and village in the Union. References required. A liberal commission allowed.

☞ Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested.

Address all Orders to M. O'BRIEN, 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

READ WHAT THE CHICAGO PRESS SAYS.

WEALTH EASILY OBTAINED.

We see there is to be a grand distribution of 25,000 valuable gifts on the 31st of May next, and one of them is to be the comfortable little sum of $10,000 in greenbacks.

We learn, also, that this enterprise is under the management of Martin O'Brien, our well known picture merchant. The industry, integrity and perseverance which enabled Mr. O'Brien to begin in his little store on State street, and remove in so short a time to the spacious apartments he now occupies at 122 Dearborn street, are so generally known that the public will have no doubt as to his performing all he promises.

We would advise all to procure tickets. Those of our readers who reside out of town may rest assured that if they send their money to Mr. O'Brien they will receive prompt returns. The tickets are $1.

BETTER THAN OIL.

It is a temptation, we confess, to think that, at a time when, for several years to come, making more than a living seems an impossibility, for the sum of $1 a person stands a chance of winning $10,000.

Why, the very excitement of the hope is worth ten times the amount. Then the certainty of fair and honorable dealing in the matter, of which the name of the projector is a guarantee, would be consoling to the loser of so trifling an amount, from the feeling that luck, not cunning, was against him.

Every ticket holder, of course, has an eye to the principal prize. For myself, having paid my money, "I takes my choice," and being strongly attached to landed property, and not at all greedy, I go in for the house and lot only.

But when, through the number of gifts, there is one chance in four of obtaining an article of large and intrinsic value, even the most cautious see little risk in the venture.

And, giving the matter serious consideration, it seems the most natural thing in the world to buy a chance in the gift concert of M. O'Brien, 122 Dearborn st., as well as the wisest, discreetest, best.

The above, from the Chicago Republican, we indorse in every particular. We would recommend to those of our readers who are about to invest in enterprises of this kind, to send their money to Mr. O'Brien, for they can rely upon receiving prompt returns.—(Chicago Times.

HOW TO BECOME WEALTHY.

The greatest object of interest to most of our readers is the acquisition of wealth. The most available means of attaining this desirable result just now, we think, is by investing a few dollars in Martin O'Brien's National Gift Concert.

The chances are good for winning a prize, and the prizes are all very desirable, particularly that $10,000 in cash, those three United States bonds, at $1,000 each and that house and lot worth $5,000. We might any of us reasonably covet, not to speak of the pianos, organs, sewing machines, watches, etc. There is one thing our readers can rely on; Mr. O'Brien will fulfill every engagement he makes. This we will vouch for. He has undertaken the matter with the determination of making it a creditable affair, and he will do so. His well known business reputation gives him the confidence of the public, who may rely on his carrying out just what he proposes.

The tickets are for sale at 122 Dearborn st., where a full list of prizes may be obtained. Go and secure your tickets ere it is too late.—[Chicago Republican.

NOW OPENING, ALL THE New and ELEGANT STYLES For Boys', Youth's and Gent's Head Wear, from the leading houses in Broadway, as well as our own production, at 115 Lake street. [illegible] BISHOP & BARNES.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (SATURDAY) evening at 7½ o'clk. Work on the R. A. Degree. WM. PADELFORD, Jr., Sec'y.

INSURANCE—A first-class business man, with [illegible] the insurance business, would desire to engage with some reliable Company in this city. Address INSURANCE, care of P. O. Box [illegible].

Furniture, Iron Safes, &c. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

Knits any desired size, with any kind of Yarn, either Coarse or Fine, Woolen or Cotton, or with Linen, Cotton or Silk Thread.

The Usual Speed of the Machine is 5,000 Stitches per Minute.

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

This Machine can be successfully operated by any one capable of turning the crank or changing the bobbins, Without Getting out of Repair.

No wire springs about it. The motions are all positive. THE SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY and SPEED of the Machine in doing its work is truly astonishing. It knits a pair of Stockings in Ten Minutes. IN A DAY A WOMAN CAN MAKE AND FINISH COMPLETE FOR MARKET, ONE DOZEN PAIRS. The stitch it makes is precisely the same as that made with knitting needles, except—that the Machine makes it firmer, more durable and even.

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

Persons of skill and taste can use the production of the Aiken Knitting Machine in making a variety of articles, both useful and beautiful; indeed, there is scarcely any limit to the number and kinds of fabrics to be made on this. The Most Easily Managed and Simple Knitting Machine in the World.

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

We already have a large number of persons acting as Agents—many of whom are realizing large profits in the sale of this Machine. We still have some very desirable territory unoccupied, and shall be pleased to negotiate with parties who may be favorably located giving them the exclusive control of their respective neighborhoods.

☞ Applications for AGENCY or Orders for Machines must be addressed to the General Northwestern Agents, WM. H. SHARP & CO., 100 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DeGRAFF'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Cor. State & Randolph Sts.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING! BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SPRING WEAR, JUST RECEIVED, THE LATEST AND MOST POPULAR STYLES. L. DeGRAFF.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVES. Cutlery, Plated Ware, Door Mats, Table Mats, Brittania Ware, Tea Trays, Knife Baskets, Spoon Baskets, Quilting and Ruffling Irons, WATER FILTERS, —AT— DALTON & CO.'S, 71 LAKE STREET.

SMITH, BENHAM & AIKEN, IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY, And English and French China. Original Packages constantly on hand and for sale at lowest Eastern prices. 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

NOTICE. We caution all persons against loaning money to WM. F. RICE, formerly with us, or in any way aiding him on our account, as he has proved himself unworthy of trust. W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., 301 Broadway, New York.

MACKEREL, For Sale by SUMNER & MINER, 188 S. Water St., to close consignment, 150 kits extra choice Mackerel put up expressly for family use.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! The attention of dealers is called to the Georgia Cotton Yarns, IN DOZENS, 500, 600 and 700 for which we have the agency and are prepared to supply them at prices lower than such goods can be bought. J. BUCHANAN & CO., 15 LASALLE STREET.

THE SHAMROCK QUICKSTEP. This is a splendid Quickstep, introducing the air "Wearing of the Green," by R. T. Merrill. Price 30 cents. Published by MERRILL & BRENNAN, 91 Washington street.

TIGHT COOPERAGE. 5,000 Superior Oil Barrels. 20,000 best quality Staves for Oil, Pork, or High Wine Barrels. For sale by the CHICAGO BARREL CO., Office 95 LaSalle-st.

New Advertisements

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS, MILLERS, DISTILLERS AND FARMERS

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS! 190 & 192 Washington-st., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES. Manufacturers of RICHARDS' CHAMPION CORN SHELLERS AND SEPARATORS For all Kinds of Grain.

CAPACITY:

No. 0—5,000 to 10,000 Bushels per Ten Hours.
No. 1—2,500 to 5,000 " " "
No. 2—1,200 to 2,000 " " "
No. 3— 700 to 1,200 " " "
No. 4— 500 to 800 " " "

Our No. 4 is our new style Machine, and is especially adapted to the wants of FARMERS. It is built of Iron, is very light and portable, shells clean in all conditions of Corn, and does not break the Cobs.

Their low price brings them within the reach of all.

We are also building Single and Double HAND SHELLERS OF ALL SIZES, With Fan and Separators Attached.

WE ARE PREPARED TO Supply the Trade AT VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT. ORDER EARLY.

The immense crop of Corn throughout the West, and CONSEQUENT LARGE DEMAND for our shellers, renders it important that, in order to secure Machines, WE MUST HAVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY. Many of our customers have heretofore been compelled to WAIT TWO AND THREE MONTHS BY DELAYING THEIR ORDERS, hence the necessity, in order to AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

CLAIMS OF SUPERIORITY: They shell perfectly clean in damp or dry corn. They clean in excellent condition for market. They do not cut or grind the cob. They require less power than any other machine. They are built exclusively of Iron, and are fire-proof.

We are also prepared to construct ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES On the most approved principles.

ADDRESS J. C. RICHARDS, SUPERINTENDENT. P. O. Box 1445

Chicago Bag Factory. The Place to buy Cotton Seamless Bags. Stark A, Pittsfield S, Amoskeag S, Manchester, Longwood, Empire City. And other brands of Popular Two Bushel Bags. Full stock and low prices. J. & H. CHAPMAN. 139 South Water street.

ECONOMY TO ATTEND TO IT EARLY. CEDAR CAMPHOR effectually prevents injury to clothes, &c., from Moths, and cheaply enough, if you can attend to it now. Every druggist has C. C. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

HOPS! HOPS! We are closing out the balance of several shipments of Western Hops at greatly reduced prices, previous to our removal to our new premises, No. 12 S. Wells street, on the 1st of May. Purchasers will do well to call soon, as we have reduced the price fifteen (15) to twenty (20) cents per pound. JAS. SHERRARD & CO., General Commission Merchants, 19 South Wells Street.

FOR HEAD DRESS Of Latest Patterns AND IN GREATEST VARIETY, GO TO BREWSTER'S, Sherman House.

REMINGTON'S FIREARMS, 76 State Street. MAYNARD BROTHERS, AGENTS. Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Rifle-Canes, &c., at FACTORY PRICES. SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. [illegible] Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

BOYS' CLOTHING. NEW SPRING STYLES AT SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S, 138 LAKE Street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 and 83 Wabash avenue. The next term of this School will begin on MONDAY, April 9th, 1866.

15,000 ft Seasoned 2 inch Oak Plank, 5,000 Cedar Posts, For sale cheap. AXTELL & SCOVILLE, Dock south-east corner Archer Road bridge.

TRAVELLERS OF CHICAGO. We have for sale a few shares of the stock of this Home Company. [illegible] 155 Randolph st., N. E. cor. LaSalle.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT, TO BE GIVEN AT Crosby's Opera House Chicago, Illinois, MAY 28th, 1866.

125,000 Valuable Prizes, valued at $492,575.25, will be presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 500,000. PRICE $1.00 EACH.

[illegible list of prizes]

Special Terms or Club Rates: WE WILL SEND [illegible]

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., 133 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 5912.

CLOSE CASH BUYERS WHO desire to buy at the Lowest Prices, based on the present rate of gold, are invited to look through a cheap line of Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Direct consignments from the best makers in Ireland At Wholesale. [illegible] JOHN J. WEST, Importer and agent of Irish Flax Fabrics, 111 Lake-st., (up stairs) Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5802.

SWAMP LAND DITCHING! We will receive up to 12 o'clock on Thursday the 3d day of May next, SEALED PROPOSALS for the following described swamp land ditching in Bureau county, Ill. [illegible] ROBERT HUNTER, N. NEWELL, W. F. LAWTON, Charles Baldwin, Drainage Com'rs.

IMPORTANT. BOILERS CLEANED! Incrustation in Steam Boilers is removed and entirely prevented by the proper application of A. G. CROSS'S Anti-Incrustation Mixture. [illegible]

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company wish to inform the business men of Chicago, and of the Southwest, that all goods destined to points along their line, or to the territory tributary to their road, can be forwarded with promptness and dispatch. Navigation between Dunleith and Dubuque being now open there is no delay in transferring. J. F. WARNOCK, Gen'l Manager and Sup't D. & S. C. R. R. Co. Dubuque, April 2, 1866.

Offices to Rent. A few more Offices to rent from May 1st, in the Stock we now occupy, corner Lasalle and Washington streets. Inquire at office of UNDERWOOD & CO.

CITY HOTEL. The subscriber having leased the above hotel for a term of years proposes to open the same to the public On MONDAY, April 9th, 1866. The house has been furnished new throughout, thoroughly renovated and well painted. I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage the house has heretofore received, and do all in my power for the comfort of guests. L. H. AINSWORTH, Proprietor.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70 North Clinton Street, Manufacturers of LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED LINSEED OIL, LINSEED MEAL, PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT. Cash paid for FLAX SEED AND OLD LEAD. Orders will receive prompt attention. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., For many years EXCLUSIVELY Commission Dealers in Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., still continue the same business at their OLD STAND, Cor. Clark & South Water Sts., Chicago. Give their personal attention to the SALE or PURCHASE OF FLOUR, GRAIN, And other Produce, making liberal advances on shipments to them for sale, to be held in Chicago or forwarded to other markets.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Election for nine Directors of "The Packers' and Provision Dealers' Insurance Company" of Chicago, will be held on SATURDAY, April 7th, 1866, At the office of the Company, No. 16 Chamber of Commerce. Election to commence at 3 o'clock p. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m. By order of the Board. V. A. TURPIN, Secretary.

Cook County Bonds. FOR SALE—Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) Cook County Bonds. Proposals for the whole or part will be received for three weeks. Address P. O. Box 2179. Chicago, April 5, 1866.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, Nos. 1 & 3 Johnson's Marine Block, River Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS! Hand and Table Boquets, Baskets of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, and other designs for floral decorations furnished to order in the most artistic styles at reasonable prices. ALBERT H. HOVEY, 194 Lake street.

FRANK STURGES & CO., Importers and Jobbers of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC COPPER AND METALS. Manufacturers of STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE. Agents for Howe's Scales. 199 AND 201 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, Illinois.

TEETH Extracted WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at THROOP'S Dental Rooms, 72 Clark street.

"SINGER'S" CELEBRATED Family Sewing Machines. The superiority of the Singer Machine as a Family Sewing Machine consists in its combination of Simplicity, Strength, Durability, ease of management, and capacity for doing all kinds of sewing with all kinds of material.

SINGER'S BUTTON-HOLE SEWING MACHINE. THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. This Machine is now in successful operation in all the workshops of the leading manufacturers of the United States and Europe. [illegible]

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. The Singer Manuf'g Co. 50 South Clark Street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., Nos. 45 & 47 Lake St., MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN SADDLERY, HARDWARE, Horse Collars, Fly Nets, LEATHER, CARRIAGE GOODS, Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber. Have the Largest and Best Assorted Stock to be found in the West.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double) Spring Skirt. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, Sole owners of Patent, and exclusive Manufacturers, 97 Chambers Street, New York. [illegible] Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, [illegible] FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st., Chicago.

LAMB & QUINLIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. LOUIS, MO. LAMB, QUINLIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS, LA. J. W. POTTLE & CO., Commission Merchants, CHICAGO, ILL. We are prepared to make advances on shipments to either of the above houses. J. W. POTTLE & CO.

Hibbard & Spencer IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE & TIN PLATE, 62 LAKE STREET Corner of State Street, CHICAGO, ILL. WM. G. HIBBARD. F. F. SPENCER.

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION. For all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Throat, use the old and favorite New England Remedy, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Which has stood the test of all tests—Time. Prepared by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston. Sole Depository for the Northwest with SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Chicago.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of Barrett's Felt and Composition Roofing Material AND THE Garden City Roofing Paint. Also Dealers in Boat Pitch and Coal Tar. Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WE CAN SHIP Amber Milwaukee Wheat in Bulk, Without transfer at Chicago to all points on the [illegible]

E. B. KIMBALL & CO., General Commission Merchants, [illegible] NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.—My wife, Charlotte A. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President is the first and only instance of a victory of Congress over the Executive since the days of John Tyler. In the fourth year of the reign of that potentate, Congress passed an act declaring that it should be unlawful for the President to take money from the Treasury to build revenue cutters, unless an appropriation should first be made by law therefor. John Tyler vetoed this bill as he had vetoed three others. It was returned to Congress and passed over his head by a two-thirds majority in both houses, and from that day to this, though many bills have been vetoed, none has been passed over a veto until now. The coincidence is striking, but not more striking than the fact that Andrew Johnson himself, nearly twenty years ago, made a speech in the House of Representatives, alluding to Tyler's vetoes, in which he said:

"We will pass by the administration of Mr. Van Buren to that of John Tyler, called by some—but not by me, in derision, 'the Accidental President,' who exercised the power four times, and under his administration is the only instance in which a bill was passed over a veto since the organ of the Government."

The parallel is now nearly complete. Let the House of Representatives pass the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, as they certainly will, and John Tyler and Andrew Johnson will stand in history as the only two "Accidency Presidents," whose vetoes were overthrown by two-thirds of the people's representatives in Congress.

The action of the Senate yesterday is a great victory. It will tell powerfully on the country, on the coming elections, and even on the semi-barbarians whose treatment of the colored people renders a Civil Rights Bill necessary. The passage of the bill, in the absence of anything better, gives us a *pou sto* and something to rest the lever on, which will pry out Andrew Johnsonism from the land. We are told that the President will not execute the law. That is one of the most important reasons why it should be passed. Let us see whether he will add perjury to treachery, and violate the solemn oath which he took when he sat down in the Presidential chair, to which Booth elected him. No man, be he President or private citizen, can safely plant himself against the law in this country. Jeff. Davis tried it, and where he failed, Andrew Johnson need not hope to succeed.

The thanks of the country are especially due to WAITMAN T. WILLEY, Senator from West Virginia, for this glorious achievement. Mr. Willey has ennobled himself, not for the first time indeed, but more conspicuously, perhaps, than ever before. His name will be cherished as one of those who, though cradled in the midst of slavery, dared to fight on the side of liberty, even against the President of the United States. It was expected that Senators CRESSWELL, BROWN and HENDERSON would vote to pass the bill over the veto, but Mr. Willey's vote had been counted on the other side. All honor to the sturdy old gentleman from "the forty-three counties known as West Virginia," as Andrew Johnson styles that State in his recent proclamation!

THE BALLOT ESSENTIAL TO LIBERTY.

In his able review of the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, Senator Trumbull uttered the following views, to the italicized portion of which we call attention as expressing the sentiment of a class from whom, in part, we differ:

"It is contended that unless this bill be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights. Whatever may have been the opinion of the President at one time, as to good faith in requiring the security to the freedmen of their liberty and their property, it is now manifest [illegible]"

The non-voting white, whether child or female, is a subordinate member of a family, the head of which, if he has the right to vote, will protect their rights while protecting his own; at least, so far as they are endangered by persons outside of the family. Within the family, the liberty of the non-voting white, whether child or female, is in fact subordinate in many senses to the authority of the head of the family—the husband and father, to whom, under our system, the ballot is given. The religion and laws of all nations inculcate almost implicit obedience by children to parents, even to the extent of absolving children from responsibility for trespasses and minor crimes committed under the commands of their parents. The legal status of non-voting females is, when stripped of all sophistry and misrepresentation, one of subjection to their husbands and fathers, tempered and modified by gentlemanly gallantry and natural affection. But in both these cases the recognition of the family institution as a system of government, the head of which possesses an authority over its other members which he does not possess over outside persons, is an admission that the family institution impairs the liberty of the other members of the family to the extent of the authority vested in its head. It is not our present purpose to discuss how far this vested "sovereignty, tempered by affection," is divine or human, but only to recognize the well-known fact, together with its corollary, that "the non-voting white, whether child or female," does not, under our present laws, customs and religious usages, enjoy the same kind of liberty as the head of the family to which they belong.

But it is easy to see that for this subordination in the family, there is a natural and wise reason in the fact that *pater familias* is under an obligation to protect and support the "non-voting members, whether children or females" in his family, and under all systems of government the obligation to protect and support carries with it the right to be obeyed by those who are protected and supported. But all our laws, religious teachings and social customs recognize the fact that this subordination of other members of the family to its head, becomes cruel slavery the moment it ceases to be tempered by proper parental and conjugal affection. In the same breath in which Paul enjoins obedience or subjection by the wife to the husband, he also enjoins love by the husband toward the wife, as its inseparable accompaniment, and when kindly treatment ceases, our laws and courts dissolve the obligation of obedience. So no parent can maintain legal jurisdiction over a child whom he treats without parental affection. The number of females who have no husband, father, brother or son, who occupies towards them the position of legal protector is very small indeed, and so far from being objects of oppression their singular desolation renders them objects of peculiar sympathy.

But in all these particulars the case of the freedman is in marked contrast with that of the "non-voting white, whether a child or a female." He receives no protection or support as compensation for diminished liberty, or for the unequal powers given to the white voter. The freedman whom it is proposed to invest with the ballot is not a loved and honored member of the slaveholder's household, as our wives, sisters and mothers are of our households. On the contrary, if he is there at all it is by sufferance, as a despised and hated thing, who ought to be a slave, whose freedom is robbery, and whose liberty is only tolerated to the extent that it cannot be avoided. We are interested in the education of "the non-voting white, whether a child or a female." We levy taxes for supplying them with common schools. But the ex-slaveholder and the poor white unite to oppose the education of the freedmen, as something that will promote negro equality, and ultimately enable negroes to vote and hold office. We redress the wrongs of our "non-voting whites, whether children or females," because every wrong inflicted on them is a wrong upon us. It is notoriously true that before a jury of men a woman's suit at law has the entire sympathies of the jury. But no such ties of interest and sympathy cause the ex-slaveholder or the "poor white" sitting as judge or juror, to grant full justice to the negro, who is serving as domestic in his neighbor's house, or field hand on his friend's plantation. Only Federal compulsion could secure for the freedmen even a hearing as a witness in a court of justice, and only a vote for the judge and a seat in the jury box will secure faith in his testimony when given. But the freedmen whom it is proposed to invest with the ballot, instead of being the subordinate members of the families of those who can vote and who have an interest in protecting them, are themselves the heads of families, and have dependent upon them, wives, sisters, mothers and children, to whom they stand in the same relations as do the voting heads of white families toward their "non-voters, whether children or females."

We have found the ballot essential to enable a white man to protect the non-voting members of his family from outrage. It secures for them as well as him, a fair hearing in every court of justice, and at every election. Is a weapon which is indispensable to protect a white man's liberty against white oppression, any less indispensable to protect a freed and hated black man from the oppression of those who have lately enslaved him, and who still believe his liberty to be their loss, and look upon his freedom as their degradation?

We have shown that in free society the subordinate degrees of liberty enjoyed by non-voting females and children originate in two divine institutions, viz: marriage and parentage; and that in both these instances the obligation to subjection and obedience is based on natural love and affectionate treatment, which, in the vast majority of cases, do prevail. When the negro was a part of his master's property, and a member of his household, it was philosophical, though not true, to claim that he stood in the same relation to his master as the non-voting whites, whether children or females, to their parents and husbands, and that his master's vote would protect his interests. Pecuniary interest and even affection, would induce the master class to protect the slave class, which constituted their fortune and their means of sensual indulgence. And yet this claim was always false, because slavery was not like marriage and parentage, a divine institution, but like fraud and robbery, was a perpetual crime. But even this claim of resemblance between the disfranchised negroes and the non-voting whites of the North, is destroyed by emancipation, and the voting white has now no tie of property, interest, affection or sympathy to dispose him to deal justly towards the freedman, but has every motive of revenge, fear, contempt and malice to cause him to overreach, oppress and degrade him.

The black codes of Mississippi and South Carolina show that the ballot is far more necessary to the liberty of the freedman than of the non-voting white, whether child or female. Has any Southern Legislature passed laws to the effect that the voting white, whether husband or father, shall be known as "master," and the non-voting white, whether child or female, whether sister or wife, shall be known as "servant?" Has any law ever been passed in Christian countries by the voting husbands and fathers, to the effect that their non-voting wives and children might be "caned" for insolence, that they should not leave the premises of their husbands and fathers without a written pass, that they should not own land, or hire a tenement, or follow any mechanical trade, or keep a store, or carry on a professional business, thus depriving them of the means of supporting themselves, without assuming any obligation to protect and support them? Yet all these laws have been enacted in the Southern States, and worse will be enacted now that full sway is given them. There is no danger that white women and children will be enslaved, oppressed and impoverished by the voting class which supports and protects them. But there is a certainty that the freedmen will be re-enslaved by the voting class at the South, so far as the latter are permitted by the Federal Government to do so. We beg leave, therefore, in all candor and earnestness, to inform Senator Trumbull, whose words we value as those of a tried champion of human rights and justice, that his constituents do not indorse this doctrine that suffrage is no more necessary to the liberty of a freedman than of a non-voting white, whether male or female. They see every thing that is unlike, and nothing that is like, in such a comparison. And they welcome with more satisfaction Judge Trumbull's other sentiment, that "whatever is essential to his liberty he must have, be it the ballot or the bayonet," being satisfied that Judge Trumbull will soon be compelled, by the inexorable logic of events, to advance to the higher position, that the ballot is essential to his freedom.

THE AMERICAN OBSTACLE.

While twenty odd millions of American citizens enjoy greater political liberties, and possess, as a mass, higher educational qualifications than any ever before enjoyed or possessed by man, four millions of Americans are still disfranchised in consequence of the still unconquered barbarism of about eight millions of more or less disaffected citizens. If the Declaration of Independence, the subsequent struggles for the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of slavery aimed to achieve anything, it certainly was to secure equal justice to all classes of citizens. The persistent malignity of those eight millions is the source of all our public calamities. That, and that alone, has obstructed in the past, as it does in the present, all other avenues of reform and progress. Our civilization is still in its infancy in many respects, and the attention of statesmen, thinkers, reformers, philanthropists is challenged by the manifold necessities of its development. Our educational system is not yet extended over the Southern States, and how can their backwardness be wondered at if they are left without the first rudiments of public instruction? While almost wholly unknown in the Southern States, it also requires greater comprehensiveness in the Northern States. Our children should be taught the philosophy as well as the facts of history, and the practical application of the moral laws of Christianity to public and private life, as well as the theory of creeds and the tenets of schools.

The sanitary condition of our great cities is in an awful condition. Public markets, squares and parks are required as a matter of safety as well as of embellishment. Our literature needs the help of an international copy-right law. Our artists need the encouragement of public galleries. Our scholars and our people need extensive libraries. Our commerce, agriculture, and industry need more extensive public colleges. Our merchants must not forever remain jobbers, but begin to compete with those of the old world, in the mercantile enterprise of the globe. This requires higher intellectual qualifications and a more thorough knowledge of the geography and the requirements of the various nations. Our Western States yearn for a direct channel of water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and the time must come when the farmers of Illinois can ship their produce in Chicago directly for London or Havre. Our railways and steamers are managed with unpardonable recklessness, and the interposition of the law is required to enforce the duties of humanity. Monopolies begin to crowd out individual enterprise, in railways, manufactures, and other corporate bodies, and all the vigilance of the people and its legislators will be required to crush the budding agencies of despotism in industry—the fatal forerunners of despotism in government. While screws are loose in every direction in our most civilized States, and the energy of the nation must now be directed to new improvements, we find ourselves suddenly again brought to a dead-lock by the old curse of slavery. A Tennessee demagogue again invites, from the Presidential chair, eight millions of pro-slavery citizens to perpetrate fresh iniquities upon four millions of the colored race, and upon Northern citizens who may venture to redeem the wildernesses of the Carolinas, or of Florida and Arkansas. Mark the influence of that bad man and his miserable allies. He reopens the gates of the old barbarism in the South, and thus obliges the North to renew the old fight against it, instead of enabling us now to concentrate all our efforts upon the perfection of our noble republican system of government and society. Instead of moving onward in the path of progress and prosperity, that ill conditioned Tennessean compels twenty millions of freemen to continue to labor as scavengers in the Augean stables of slavery, to consume, Heaven only knows how many more years, in establishing liberty on a firm foundation. That accumulated filth of pro-slavery and State Right fallacies which we all deemed to have been thoroughly cleansed by the hardships of war, is now reproduced with all its vile stench by Andrew Johnson, who has lived in it so long that he cannot be happy in any other atmosphere, and all the Copperhead vermin in the land are gathering around the reconstructed stable. But the American people are equal to the task before them. It belongs to them to civilize a continent, and they are going straight forward to their consummation, and they will walk over Andrew Johnson and his satraps with as little compunction and as much energy as they trampled down Jefferson Davis and his Richmond obstacle.

The N. Y. *Albion*, the English organ in this country, has lately changed hands. Mr. Young has withdrawn from his connection with the paper, and among the principal writers who succeed him is Mr. Morel, an accomplished Canadian gentleman, who has recently visited Chicago and other Western cities in the interest of his journal.

THE NEW PARTY.

The National Johnson Club at Washington advertises its list of officers, which it says, shows that former "party ties have been merged" in this effort to support the policy of the President. In the entire list of fifty-six officers selected from all the States, but one name, that of ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, is that of a Republican, the rest being in part expelled renegades, but almost wholly out-and-out Copperheads and ex-rebels.

Montgomery Blair, who was expelled from the Cabinet at the request of the Baltimore Convention, and who subsequently supported the Copperhead ticket in New York and elsewhere, is the President. The list of Vice Presidents includes Bion Bradbury, an old wheel-horse of the Copperhead party in Maine; Dean Richmond, of New York; the late Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; S. S. Marshall, of Illinois; Augustus Cæsar Dodge, of Iowa, and such rebels as James L. Orr, an ex-member of the rebel Congress from South Carolina, W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, James Johnson of Georgia, and others. We give the list entire, with Copperheads and rebels in italics in order that our readers may see the complexion of the new Johnson party. Most of those whom we omit to italicize are probably Copperheads, but being wholly unknown, we give them the benefit of the doubt:

NATIONAL JOHNSON CLUB.

PRESIDENT.
Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
Maine—*Hon. Bion Bradbury.*
New Hampshire—*Lewis W. Clarke, Esq.*
Vermont—*A. J. Willard, Esq.*
Massachusetts—James S. Whitney, Esq.
Rhode Island—W. B. Lawrence, Esq.
Connecticut—*Hon. W. D. Bishop.*
New York—*Dean Richmond, Esq.*
New Jersey—*Hon. John P. Stockton.*
Pennsylvania—*Hon. Asa Packer.*
[illegible]
West Virginia—*Hon. P. G. Van Winkle.*
North Carolina—*Hon. W. A. Graham.*
South Carolina—*Hon. James L. Orr.*
Georgia—*Hon. James Johnson.*
[illegible]
Illinois—*Hon. S. S. Marshall.*
Ohio—Ex-Governor Tod.
Kentucky—*Hon. James Guthrie.*
[illegible]
Iowa—*Hon. A. C. Dodge.*
Minnesota—Hon. Daniel S. Norton.
Missouri—Charles M. Elleard, Esq.
Kansas—M. S. Parrott, Esq.
[illegible]
Oregon—*Hon. James W. Nesmith.*
Michigan—*Hon. Robert McClelland.*
Florida—Judge Marvin.
District of Columbia—*Philip R. Fendall, Esq.*

RECORDING SECRETARIES.
Col. Jas. R. O'Beirne, Esq. F. McNerhany, Esq.
Kingman F. Page, Esq.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
Hon. Charles W. Mason, Iowa.

TREASURER.
Fitzhugh Coyle, Esq., President National Bank of the Republic.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Jas. Hughes, Ind.	J. D. Hoover, Esq.
Chas. Knap, Esq.	*John F. Coyle, Esq.*
James G. Berret, Esq.	John Ferguson, Esq.
[illegible]	L. Huyck, Esq.
George H. Plant, Esq.	John F. Ennis, Esq.
W. B. Magruder, Esq.	Wm. E. Spalding, Esq.
C. Wendell, Esq.	A. E. Perry, Esq.

These are the men whom President Johnson styles the Union party, because they would have rebels immediately represented in Congress, and freedmen restored to slavery!

On the other hand, Fessenden, Hamlin, Sumner, Wilson, Foster, Burnside, Hawley, Wade, Stevens, Henry Winter Davis, Chase, Stanton, Gov. Cox, Chandler, Howard, Colfax, Yates, Trumbull, Grimes, Kirkwood, Brown, Henderson, Howe, Brownlow, Maynard, and all other men who for four years saved the nation, are now disunionists unfit to hold office. Either the country or the President is wrong side up.

STURGEON BAY SHIP CANAL.

Our shipping and commercial interests will be glad to learn that Congress has just passed the bill granting two hundred acres of the public lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the completion of a ship canal from Sturgeon Bay to Lake Michigan. The bill also provides that a substantial breakwater shall be constructed at the Lake Michigan terminus of the canal. It is to be at least a hundred feet wide, with a depth of water not less than thirteen feet. Most of our readers know that at some seasons of the year the entrance to Green Bay is dangerous to shipping, so much so that it bears the significant name of "Death's Door," and the building of this canal—less, if we mistake not, than a mile long, will not only shorten the distance very materially between Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities along the west coast of Lake Michigan; but the voyage will be very much safer by this route. Our lumber interests especially will be greatly benefited by this improvement. We learn from Hon. Joseph Harris, late a member of the Wisconsin State Senate, to whose forecast and untiring energy the public are indebted for the passage of this important measure through Congress, that the work will be at once commenced and pushed forward vigorously to an early completion. It is to be hoped that it may be finished in time to accommodate next year's business.

TEXAS.

Andrew Johnson smiles upon Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Virginia, and of course upon Tennessee; but, alas! the friend of Mrs. Cobb frowns upon the State of Gen. Houston. Poor Texas! That sensational proclamation which tells ten States that they have been so whipped that they cannot fight any longer, leaves out the eleventh State at the eleventh hour. Texas stands now the only belligerent in the Union, or out of it—whichever you please. This is a serious case, particularly considering the rivalry thus engendered between Texas and South Carolina. The Palmetto State has been pre-eminent, from time immemorial, in its pugnacity. Is not this Johnsonian promotion of Texas to this peculiar pre-eminence tantamount to the provocation of a war between Galveston and Charleston? Or have both been so punished that they never want to fight anybody again? Or is Texas to be used as the scapegoat, or, as the French say, the *bete noire*, or as the Romans say, the *deus ex machina*, of Presidential tactics, to persuade Republicans from their principles by professing to put down treason in that remote State, in order to be the better enabled to encourage it in all the other rebel States? At any rate it is a hard joke on Texas.

FENIANS GROWING FRIGID.

The Irish have been charged with fire and impetuosity, but we think the coolest production on record is the O'Mahoney's announcement of Stephen's escape from the clutches of the constables in Ireland. Instead of the successful flight of a fugitive, O'Mahoney gravely informs us that Stephens has "placed the reins of his government in the hands of competent leaders, to direct it during his temporary absence," and that he went to Paris "on important business, and not because he had been forced there by the enemy," and finally that he is coming to the United States to introduce harmony among Irishmen! We are at a loss which most to admire, the "reins of Government," which cannot protect the Chief Executive from arrest by a hostile constable, or the power exhibited in withstanding the combined efforts of the whole British army and navy to force Stephens into France, or the proposition to introduce harmony among Irishmen! The first two are sublime—the last is as cool as the summit of Chimborazo in January.

New converts are always the most zealous. Hear the Montgomery (Ala.) *Ledger*:

"If Black Republicanism wishes to find out whether the South is loyal, there is now a beautiful opportunity for finding out. If they wish to prove their false assertion, let them now attempt any seditious move, and they will find every blast from Johnson's 'bugle-horn, worth a thousand men;' and before the notes shall die away in the valleys of the South, a soldier of the South will wave the old banner of the Stars and Stripes on the Northern hills, and though we do not desire them to do this, we defy them to do so."

Evidently the only danger to the country now is this excessive loyalty of the South. Judas displayed a loyalty to his Master after the same sort.

Gen. Lee a Woman Whipper.

To the admirers of General Robert E. Lee, who are wont to hold him up to us as a model of the Christian gentleman, we commend the statement of Wesley Norris, one of the slaves on the Arlington estate, whose freedom was provided for in the will of the late Mr. Custis, but who was retained in bondage by Lee, the heir of the testator. Norris, in company with his sister and a cousin, ran away in 1859, but were subsequently recaptured. Norris, who is now in the employ of the Government, says:

"We were immediately taken before Gen. Lee, who demanded the reason why we ran away; we frankly told him that we considered ourselves free; he then told us he would teach us a lesson which we never would forget; he then ordered us to the barn, where, in his presence, we were tied firmly to posts by a Mr. Gwin, our overseer, who was ordered by Gen. Lee to strip us to the waist and give us fifty lashes each, excepting my sister, who received but twenty; we were accordingly stripped to the skin by the overseer, who, however, had sufficient humanity to decline whipping us; accordingly Dick Williams, a county constable, was called in, who gave us the number of lashes ordered; Gen. Lee, in the meantime, stood by, and frequently enjoined Williams to 'lay it on well,' an injunction which he did not fail to heed; not satisfied with simply lacerating our naked flesh, Gen. Lee then ordered the overseer to thoroughly wash our backs with brine, which was done; after this my cousin and myself were sent to Hanover Court House jail, but my sister was sent to Richmond to an agent to be hired."

A woman whipper a Christian gentleman!

☞ On the laying of the corner stone for the Union African Methodist Church, at Savannah, Ga., the Eureka Lodge No. 1, A. Y. M., were present to assist in the ceremonies. The appearance of this secret order of blacks produced a profound impression. They are a branch of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge A. Y. M., at Boston, for the State of Massachusetts.

☞ In the Texas Constitutional Convention on the [illegible] it was unanimously decided to [illegible] election on the fourth Monday in May next, for State and county officers, including members of the Legislature, and that the Legislature shall be convened on the first Monday in July next.

GLASS.

Its Manufacture in Different Countries.

The Ancient Homes and the Mysteries of the Art.

THE CHICAGO GLASS WORKS.

GLASS MAKING IN MODERN TIMES.

The Glass Trade of the Northwest, Etc., Etc., Etc.

One of the most ancient and honorable trades is that of the glassmaker—"ancient," as the Knights of the I. O. S. M. would say, "because the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; honorable, because in all ages some of the wisest and the best of men have belonged unto it and given it their sanction." In darker ages, ranking with alchemy as an art full of mysteries and wonders; in modern times, it has lost less of its mysterious charms and beauties than any other branch of labor subjected to the requirements of our practical work-a-day world, and is still full of attraction for both young and old.

ITS DISCOVERY

Is shrouded in the impenetrable gloom of the ages of the Pharaohs—it is as old as Job, and, strangely enough, it seems to have gained little from the experience of the centuries which have since elapsed. We find that in the most remote ages the arts were known of blowing glass into bottles, moulding it into vases, coloring it to imitate precious stones, casting it into enormous pillars, rolling and polishing it for mirrors, and tinting it of various colors in the several parts of one piece. What have we since added to these? We have varied the forms constructed from it, and we have simplified and consequently cheapened it for popular use, but the Egyptians made as pure glass and of as brilliant colors as we can make at the present day.

The story of the Israelites firing a forest and discovering glass where the intense heat had melted the sand—as also that pleasant fable of some Tyrian sailors finding it under the sea-weed fire over which they cooked their meal upon the beach, can only be looked upon as an entire fiction. A more intense heat is needed to vitrify silex than either of these causes would have produced, and the discovery is doubtless due to the labor of some Egyptian alchemist, this being his nearest approach to the long sought "philosopher's stone." It is attributed to the priests of Vulcan, at Thebes and Memphis, and as proof of its antiquity in that country, glass beads and ornaments [illegible]. But an art so important to the world at large as this has been, could not be allowed to remain solely in the hands of a few priests, and applied to the use of personal luxury. The Egyptians long maintained the superiority in its manufacture, as is shown by their being required, in the time of Aurelian, to pay tribute in glass ware to the Roman Empire, but the knowledge had, in the meantime, gone to other nations, who were fast rivalling, and, after a time, surpassed their ancient masters. It is impossible, in this connection, to trace closely

ITS SPREAD

Into other lands. Suffice it to say that Tyre, Sidon and Alexandria were the points where for many decades of years the glass trade flourished in its greatest glory, and that in the time of Cæsar, after the conquest of Asia, it was introduced into Italy and there carried on by workmen brought from Egypt.

Glass was always an article of luxury of a most costly character, and was only moulded into ornaments, rich drinking cups or urns, up to the third century of the Christian era, at which time the knowledge of its manufacture had become more general and its use more common.

An attempt has been made to establish the knowledge of the art in Britain before the time of its conquest by the Romans, on account of some glass rings and amulets found in barrows and tumuli, remains of the Druids, but the probability is that they were obtained through traffic with the Syrians and that so high an art was entirely unknown to so ignorant a people as the ancient Britons were.

At the close of the twelfth century Venice enjoyed the highest reputation in glass manufacture in the world, and to encourage the art, by a law of the Venetian Republic, all the glassmakers were made burgesses of Venice; and it was allowable for the sons of nobles to marry their daughters, without prejudice to the nobility of their issue—an honor accorded to no other trade. Like credit attached to the manufacture in France, where, in the fourteenth century, it was permitted to none save gentlemen, or the sons of noblemen, to engage in any branch of it, not even as working artisans. It is not known to have been carried on in England before 1480, and, even, at that date, its existence there is merely inferential, from the words of an old contract between the Countess of Warwick and John Prudde, of Westminster, wherein the latter is bound, in glazing the Countess' new house, to use "no glass of England, but glass from beyond seas." Even this mention is not very creditable to the product of English artisans, but they continued to improve until in 1670 they were making fine flint glass, and the action of the Government in taking off glass manufacturers all taxes and excises and paying to them a cash bounty on all exports, enabled them to now compete successfully with the Venetians and French.

In Scotland it was established first by Lord George Hay, in 1610, under the special favor and protection of James VI.

Glass making was introduced in America in 1780 by Robert Hewes, a citizen of Boston, who started a glass factory out in the woods of New Hampshire, [illegible]

The possessors of the art of glass working, in all ages, have guarded their secrets, and their discoveries they have held, as far as possible, secret; [illegible]

MALLEABLE GLASS.

Dion Cassius, Petronius Arbiter, and Pliny, all concur in accounts of the discovery of malleable glass. [illegible]

GLASS WINDOWS.

[illegible]

MIRRORS.

Another of the commonest uses of glass, were first introduced by the Venetians to take the place of the metal mirrors then common, [illegible]

GLASS MAKING IN THE WEST.

This trade, however honorable in ancient or profitable in modern times, was one of the last to obtain a foothold in the State of Illinois. We had almost every other possible manufacture, and with the vitality which characterizes everything in our glorious Northwest, all else undertaken seemed to flourish as if each new enterprise filled the last great public want, and the only wonder was that we had done without it so long. But glass manufacture was untried until a very little over three years since. Possibly it was well for the future growth and success of the trade that so long a time was allowed for the due ripening of the rising city, and our Western market. We remained in the Eastern States and Pittsburgh while those sections of the country were young and unripe, the early history of glass making was but that of a constant succession of reverses and disasters. Here on the other hand, in a rich and highly improved State, in the very heart of the commerce and wealth of the whole Northwest, developed until in so prime an article of necessity as glass, it can no longer afford to rely upon an Eastern market, glass manufactory is no sooner started than it leaps into success, and from a modest and sure beginning, month after month witnesses its enlargement, and increase of its facilities, and an improvement in the class of its wares, until it already, after a life of about two years, bids fair to rival, if not to eclipse entirely, ere long, the oldest and hitherto accounted best glass manufactories in the land.

A visit to this establishment, so new and strange in this part of the country, cannot but be interesting to our readers, and as personal visitation by all might be rather inconvenient, we present the following sketch of a recent tour of inspection therein by our reporter. His pen telleth the story in this wise:

OVER THE RIVER.

In a damp neighborhood, bounded by mud, on Ontario street, about where Market street strikes, or ought to strike, stands the only glass manufactory in the State of Illinois. [illegible]

THE GLASS WORKS.

A shambling, rough, wooden building, which seems to have shot out and increased its dimensions at unexpected places, [illegible]

In the coloring-room, which also serves as the office of the works, we find Mr. George Wheeler, senior, one of the oldest and most experienced glass workers in the world, [illegible]

THE SAND

Comes from [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MIXING ROOM.

Here two or three men are wearily shovelling all day long huge heaps of a material, which seems to be salt or snow, it is so clean and white. Great tanks or boxes of it stand on either hand, and many barrels full of it are ranged and heaped about the capacious room. This material is the "batch," prepared for the pots, the ingredients of which having been added by Mr. Wheeler in such proportion as he may deem best, are here thoroughly incorporated by kneading and shovelling, and then left to dry until they may be needed. Passing out of this room, we enter

THE GLASS HOUSE

Proper, where the moulding, blowing, pressing and several other branches of the work are going on. Great doors open in the walls and a cool, pleasant breeze sweeps through the immense hall. From a portable furnace, or "glory-hole" on one side, clouds of black, offensive smoke curl upward into the lofty darkness overhead; at equi-distant spaces in a huge cylindrical stack of brick-work, round, white-hot eyes glare out, and in the shadows where the men are working, meteor-like flashes appear and disappear. The music of the scene is a melodious tinkling of broken glass and the frequent creak of a press in which vitreous forms are being moulded. The place is so large that the men and machines seem small, and at first one is amused at its contrast with the small and fragile things it brings forth. Of the two great "stacks" here, one capable of holding seven pots and the other ten, only the smaller is now in operation—the other is being repaired. All its pots have been taken out, and it now seems a monster ten-domed cavern, [illegible]

THE POTS

Is one of the most difficult and expensive portions of the business. These pots are, as before stated, of fire clay, and weigh from 900 to 1,100 pounds [illegible]

CHARGING AND PROOFS.

The setting completed, the pot is "charged," filled with a "batch" of whatever kind of glass the manufacturer may choose. [illegible]

THE TEMPERING.

[illegible]

Still another prescribed formula is "one-half sand, one-third litharge, one-sixth carbonate of potash and a little nitre, manganese and white arsenic." The "a little" must be definitely ascertained by experience apparently. An inferior and cheap glass is made by substituting baryta for litharge. Cobalt is mixed with all flint glass, to give it power of refraction and brilliance, and is one of the most costly ingredients employed, outside the manufacture of tinted glass. Its market value here is $15 per pound, but this company have on hand a large stock of a very excellent article which they purchased in Germany for $8 per pound. It is used in very small amount.

Manganese is another indispensable to good flint glass. [illegible]

Soda and pearlash are used as fluxes, and, with the latter, borax is also employed. [illegible]

Litharge is simply oxidized lead, brought to a coarse brown powder by burning the lead in an oven. [illegible]

The respective values of "lead" and "lime" glass are shown, in some measure, by their actual cost of the pot, after melting, when the former is worth from 7 to 10 cents, and the latter 3½ cents per pound.

Secret as are kept the rules for mixing flint glass, they seem public and popular knowledge when compared with the secrets of

TINTING

Or coloring glass. [illegible]

Ruby, oxidized gold.
Blue, oxidized silver, oxidized tin and cobalt.
Green, chromium, or a mixture of oxidized iron and copper.
Purple, manganese.
Yellow, antimony of iron.
Topaz, uranium.
White (translucent or "enamel" glass), burnt bones. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CUTTING SHOP

On the same floor. Here swiftly turning wheels of emery cut off the surface of the glass in elegantly diversified patterns, and on coarser stones are ground off the rough edges, marks of the mould and lumps left by the iron of the blower. [illegible]

THE MOULD SHOP

Is directly over the cutting shop, and is under the supervision of one of the owners of the works, Mr. Hyssche. Here we discover that all moulds are not so simple as those we have just seen in operation. [illegible]

"ACCESSORIES BEFORE THE FACT."

[illegible]

THE POT ROOM.

Absolute is the requirement here for experience, skill and care. [illegible]

THE PROFITS

Of a glass manufactory are hard to arrive at. [illegible]

THE PAST

History of this establishment is one of persistent energy and enterprise worthy of the success which has crowned it. It commenced as a manufactory of lamp chimneys in the spring of '64 under the management of an incorporated company consisting of J. Baumann, S. S. Chapman, George Wheeler, John Wheeler and Henry Sache. In the autumn of the same year the making of other glass ware was commenced. From almost the first, it paid its running expenses, but an accident in August last drew heavily upon the resources of the proprietors. This accident was nothing less than the burning down of the entire establishment entailing a direct loss of some $15,000 and an indirect loss much greater. [illegible] With this year a new partner was added to the firm, Dr. C. H. Ray; and not satisfied with the good success they have attained, the company are forming new plans for

THE FUTURE.

At present only "lead" glass is made here, but it is intended to establish ere long a bottle department, for the working, also, of "lime" glass. Within sixty days the large stack will again be in operation, and the present force of employees will be doubled, and then the company will spread their wide pinions over the domain of bottles. They will also extend their facilities for the making of "hand-made" ware, in which they have acquired a high reputation. One of their specialties in this line is the manufacture of lantern globes, and of these they make for the lantern manufacturers of Chicago—Messrs. Crossdale & Westlake; Jessup, Kennedy & Co.; and the Northwestern Manufacturing Company—a larger number per annum than are turned out by any other establishment in the country. When all their present plans are carried into operation, the Chicago Glass Company will be almost able, by itself, to supply

THE NORTHWESTERN TRADE.

[illegible] In another specialty, that of

WINDOW GLASS,

we will also soon be independent, [illegible]

THE NORTHWESTERN GLASS CO.

For the manufacture of window glass, as a specialty, in Chicago. The directors, or charter members, are Messrs. O. H. Salisbury, Henry Sloan and W. E. Johnson and the stockholders are among the most influential and prominent men of the city. Their capital stock is $100,000, and so far have they already progressed that the ground for the location of their works has been purchased,—between the foot of Rucker street and Throop's canal—a row of eleven or twelve acres of ground, the plans for the buildings have been drawn, the contracts for erection entered into, the sand beds of Utica purchased and most of the workmen engaged. The buildings will be of the most improved style, and will cost for a beginning, $40,000; other buildings will be added as they are required, the ground therefor being quite ample. [illegible] Of the buildings to be completed this summer will be two furnace houses, each 65 by 85 feet in extent, and one 60 by 150 feet to contain the annealing and flattening ovens, and the cutting and packing rooms. Each of the furnaces will be built for ten pots capable of holding 2700 pounds of metal each. The makers of these huge pots will be at work next week, and by the middle, or at most the close of July, the establishment, with its full complement of the best workmen in the United States, will be in full operation. [illegible] Particular attention will be given to the making of the finest qualities of "double thick" glass, and in this the "Northwestern Company" will be brought in competition with the Boston and New York makers for more than those of Pittsburgh, the quality of the latter being the cheaper. The ovens of the new company will be of sufficient size to enable them to make plates of window glass 48 by 68 inches in size, and the quality of their materials will enable them, in plates of this size, to rival even the finest French work. As we have already given the formula for the mixing of a batch of flint glass, we will here also give an approximate formula for a batch of window or "lime" glass. Its proportions will be 100 pounds of sand, 30 of soda ash, 25 of lime, and 3 or 4 of salt. These, of course, varying slightly with the quality of the several materials, but always in about this proportion. Mention has been made of the sand beds at Utica. These have been purchased by this company for the sum of $4,000, and will afford them a practically inexhaustible supply of the best material for their metal. [illegible] The "window glass" of Europe is immeasurably better than American, has long been exploded, and now it will still further be shown that we can produce here, at our own doors, glass of all kinds fully equal to any other in the land, for a less price than Eastern makers can give it, and without the inevitably 10 or 15 per cent of breakage to be suffered if transported from them.

We have thus sketched at length, one of our most thriving and deserving enterprises, developing a new element in the wealth and resources of our State, and have endeavored to give to the reader as clear an insight as possible into the mystery of glass making. Nothing more remains to be said upon the subject, but a hope, that all the bright anticipations of the Chicago and Northwestern Glass Companies, may be fully realized, and with this we dismiss it.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

PEORIA COUNTY.—Richwood, Logan, Limestone and Brimfield elected Republican town tickets. Peoria Copperhead.

MARSHALL COUNTY.—Lacon, as usual, elects a Copperhead ticket, but by a considerably reduced majority.

RICHLAND COUNTY.—Olney elects the Republican town ticket by an average majority of about 100.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.—The Soldiers' ticket was elected in Andalusia. The Supervisor being a radical Republican. The Republicans also carried Port Byron, with the exception of Collector.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.—Freeport elected Republican town officers, by majorities ranging from 300 down to 25 majority. Erin elected the Republican town ticket for the first time.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Carlinville achieved a glorious victory on Tuesday last. Capt. Duggen, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor, by 24 majority over Starr, the Johnson-Copperhead candidate. They also secured a majority of the city council.

MICHIGAN.

KENT COUNTY.—The following is the result of the town elections in Kent County, as far as heard from: *Republican Towns*—Third Ward, Fourth Ward and Fifth Ward of Grand Rapids; Grand Rapids town, Gaines, Cascade, Paris, Alpine, Sparta, Wyoming, Cannon. *Copperhead Towns*—First Ward and Second Ward of Grand Rapids, Plainfield, Ada. In Muskyon, owing to unfortunate division in the Republican ranks, a portion of the Copperhead ticket was elected. As we have before stated, the Republicans elected their municipal officers in Grand Rapids by majorities ranging from 16 to 126. The city has hitherto been carried by the Republicans.

BERRIEN COUNTY.—*Republican Towns*—Buchanan, New Buffalo, Niles, Galien, Warsaw, (known as the Anti-Railroad ticket, but nearly all Republicans), Chikaming, Peperton, St. Joseph, and Watervliet. No Copperhead town as far as heard from.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—*Republican Towns*—Sturgis, Sherman, White Pigeon, Nottowa, Constantine, Burr Oak. *Copperhead Towns*—Fawn River, Florence, Lockport.

HILLSDALE COUNTY—*Republican Towns*—Fayette, Scipio, Litchfield, Allen, Hillsdale. *Copperhead Town*—Moscow.

EATON COUNTY.—Ten towns show the election of eight Republican Supervisors, a gain of one, and two Copperheads. Of the remaining five towns, three are quite certain to elect the Republican ticket. The Board of Supervisors will probably stand eleven or twelve Republican to three or four Copperhead.

JACKSON COUNTY—Grass Lake elects the Republican town ticket.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Strikes Among the Mechanics in Various Sections of the Country.

[From the N. Y. Express, 6th.]

The laborers of the city, we see by their notices, are not only quite restless in view of the present rates of wages, but demanding more. Besides painters, the harnessmakers are on a strike, and the mattressmakers, journeymen tailors, slate and metal roofers, and others, getting ready.

The bricklayers of Brooklyn are still persistent in their demands for $3.50 per diem, (instead of $3.00, as heretofore received.) The Builders' Association, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution resisting the demands of the journeymen, but upwards of thirty acceded to the strike on account of contract work which must be finished as per agreement,—after the completion of which they will adhere to their Society resolution. The whole affair is quietly conducted. Numerous capitalists interested in building houses have combined and agreed not to invest another dollar until mechanics are more moderate in their demands for labor.

About two-thirds of the ship carpenters employed in the various yards are on a strike for the "eight hour system." The bosses are resisting vigorously. The strike is conducted with good order.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 5d.]

There was considerable excitement yesterday among those proposing to build this year, by a strike of the journeymen masons for $3.75 per day; while the hod-carriers and laborers also demand a material increase of wages. The journeymen carpenters have also made a demand for an increase from $3.50 to $3 a day, and there seems to be a general combination among the trades to enforce the demand for higher wages. Whether the strike will be successful or not remains to be seen. Builders yesterday seemed inclined to give up their projects for the season rather than yield to the demands of the workmen.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Citizen, 5d.]

The "first families" of Richmond had their coffee and rolls this morning without the additional luxury of a newspaper. The compositors on all the journals have struck for higher wages, while the publishers refuse to acquiesce, and now offer to pay the expenses to that city of all printers who will work for forty cents per thousand ems. The only paper printed to-day is the *Citizen*, which is under the control of an association of printers.

[From the N. Y. News, 4th.]

About two-thirds of the shipcarpenters employed in the various yards at Greenpoint are on a strike for the eight-hour system, which is resisted by the bosses. Webb & Bell's yard is nearly deserted. Henry Steers retains several of his men who work under the ten-hour system. The yards of Pine & Davis, Messrs. Whitlock, Simonson and Van Dusen are nearly deserted.

The Iron Strike—The Moulders to Erect a Furnace.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times, 5d.]

The strike of the moulders of this city has resolved itself into one thing, at least, which promises to take practical shape and result in the permanent advancement of those directly interested. The moulders have organized a Co-operative Association, and have purchased thirty-six lots in the vicinity of J. B. Carr & Co.'s chain works, upon which they intend to erect a furnace and undertake business for themselves. The lots were purchased yesterday of P. J. Marsh for the sum of $4,880, and are well located and adapted to the purpose indicated. A charter for the Association is now on its passage through the Legislature, with S. F. Mann, F. Clarkson, Lawrence Horan, James O'Brien, John Sanford, P. McGoulrick, and Jas Robinson, as directors and managers. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000—subscriptions limited to $5,000. We understand that about $40,000 have already been taken, and that the projectors feel confident of raising the balance without difficulty. Indeed, so determined are they and so confident of success, that this morning the engine and cupola were put under contract, and Mr. Hyde's patterns for the improved gas burner purchased by the association. It is designed to begin work upon the buildings immediately, and to have the whole ready for operation by [illegible] May or first of June. The result [illegible] will be watched with [illegible] by the community in general.

E. D. POTTER.

The Life and Death of a Successful Editor.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 5th.]

The painful duty of making the announcement of Mr. Potter's death was yesterday performed in the simple words that, on such an occasion, say all, and yet seem too weak to express anything. To-day we have the mournful task but still grateful privilege, of speaking to the readers of the *Commercial* of him, who for twenty years has talked to them every day, and yet who never told of himself, save in the impression of his mind and will upon the columns that he controlled.

We must content ourselves with the merest outline sketch of the life and character of Mr. Potter, though the theme is one well worthy the most diligent elaboration, trusting that its intrinsic interest to his multitude of friends will redeem the faults of hasty execution.

The late senior editor and proprietor of the *Commercial*, Martin Decatur Potter, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 27, 1819, and consequently at the time of his death was in the 47th year of his age. In his early boyhood his family moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and his father died. Though not enabled to take a thorough course of study, he had the advantage of an attendance during a portion of two years, at the then flourishing academy of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Another and not less important part of his education was obtained in the office of the Jackson *Mississippian*, edited at the time by Henry S. Foote, since distinguished as a politician. Here Mr. Potter learned the art of type-setting, and became a good practical printer, a circumstance that was afterward influential in determining his course of life. He married at the age of nineteen; and engaged in business in Jackson, Mississippi, but was unfortunate in it, and tried his fortune again with the same result in St. Louis, Missouri. His experience, however, was invaluable, and when at the age of twenty-five years of age he became a citizen of Cincinnati, his capital consisted of his clear head and ready hand—his will to work and capacity to direct labor.

He entered the Cincinnati *Commercial* newspaper office twenty years and a few months since, taking charge of the counting-room. The firm of the publishers of the paper was Curtiss & Browne. The location was the southeast corner of Third and Sycamore streets. But a little time had passed, when Mr. Curtiss recognized in him an executive man, and induced him to take a proprietary interest in the job printing of the concern. Soon after this, the firm of Curtiss & Browne dissolved, Mr. Curtiss becoming sole owner; and he immediately proposed to sell the interest he had acquired from Mr. Browne, to Mr. Potter, [illegible] industry, and vigilant supervision of his department, commended him as the man for the place.

Old citizens can mark this period from the fact that it was very soon after the erection of the *Commercial* office building on the northeast corner of Third and Sangamon streets. Mr. Potter was becoming known as a thorough, careful, keen-sighted business man; and among those who had discovered in him the trusty qualities and force of character afterwards known to all, was Wesley Smead. With like sagacity, Mr. Potter understood the shrewd and generous banker, and called upon him to borrow five thousand dollars, that being the immediate cash payment required to secure the interest in the *Commercial* office that Mr. Curtiss offered for sale. Mr. Potter stated the case to the banker, saying he could not undertake to give any other security for repayment of the money than his individual notes, adding with precision when and how he could meet them.

At that time, there were but few men in the West who believed there was money to be made in the newspaper business, and the confident calculations made by Mr. Potter, and so completely verified, prove that he had that rare insight into the development of a business that indicates a genius for it. Mr. Smead pronounced the unsecured notes good, and accepted them, taking the personal responsibility by endorsing them, and betting a hat that they would all be promptly paid, which he won; and the firm name of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Commercial* became Curtiss & Potter.

The health of Mr. Curtiss rapidly declined, and the management of the whole establishment soon passed into the hands of Mr. Potter, who, upon the death of Curtiss, became sole proprietor, and has held the controlling interest from that time. That his management has been remarkable for alert and sanguine enterprise, well balanced with good judgment; for aims that were the earliest of legitimate aspirations; for patient persistence and eager energy, as either were required, and a high moral courage never shaken, those who knew him well can abundantly testify. The liberal success that rewarded him at last was in no degree accidental, but the product of minute calculation—the fruit of anxious thought and arduous exertion.

It is rare that men exercise, as quietly as he did, an influence so extensive as his, and use the power that was within his hands for purposes so unselfish. His heartiest aversion was to see a newspaper used with the design of giving the persons connected with it an obtrusive conspicuity, or of promoting interests of the proprietors not identical with those of the journal itself, or of the public. His pride was in the integrity of the establishment he managed; and we do not believe he ever wrote, approved, suggested, or obliterated a line, from a motive of personal interest, other than as he felt himself identified with the journal. His cardinal principle and main-spring of action in journalism was that he could afford to tell the truth, and could not do otherwise.

Shrinking from the very appearance of ostentation, he was as frugal and simple in his habits and tastes, when his fortunes were affluent as when his means were most limited. Charitable in disposition, and giving freely, he gave noiselessly, preferring to escape the expressions of the gratitude that his good works would excite. Full of public spirit, he asked not to be known in public enterprises, but to contribute the influence he had at command without suggesting himself.

In his business management he maintained an iron discipline, but that rigorous and constant discharge of duty which he exacted of others, was but what he himself performed. His tolerance of negligence was happily tempered by a fine sense of justice, that made his appreciation of an ambition to do more than the appointed task, right generous. He was, in the true sense of the word, the Editor of the *Commercial*; not writing largely for its columns, but thinking what should be written, directing, supervising, deciding every thing, from the substance and temper of a leading article to the style of advertising; and from the bearing of a great public question to the judicious turning of a sentence. For years, except upon rare occasions, he was the last proof-sheet before he left the office at night; and there was crowded into his brief span of life, labors and responsibilities that might well have filled and occupied three score and ten years.

He was not unconscious that he was overtasking himself, for no one of all who remonstrated with him knew it better. It was his purpose after erecting the block of buildings on the corner of Fourth and Race streets, especially for the accommodation of the *Commercial* office, and fitting it with the best machinery for the business, and organizing it in all departments, to retire from the cares of the office so as to throw the trouble with details, and the arduous duties of daily management, upon others. But the war came on, and a multitude of new and exciting subjects came thronging with it, and, under such circumstances, though life itself was threatened, it was impossible to get out of the harness.

Throughout the war his belief in the success of the cause of the country was perfect—his confidence invincible. Others might falter, sickened with the iteration of disaster, but he never hesitated, and his conviction that all things must work together for the good of the Nation was so fixed, that no public discomposure affected him. He was accustomed to say that he had faith that God's providence ruled in the affairs of the world, and could be distinctly traced in the history of nations, in our own the most conspicuously of all, and must at last be manifested in the victory of the just.

When at last his thoughts turned to himself, and he set about obtaining rest and relaxation, in the hope of regaining health, it was too late. He had temporary relief at times, but the insidious and irresistible advance of disease upon him became marked. His sufferings were intense, but as they were harder to endure his patience increased, and there grew into his character a great charity for all men, and a Christian tenderness and hopefulness, appearing in kindliness of manner and gentleness of speech, giving a daily and touching beauty to his life.

By the lakes and the mountains of the East, and on the prairies and by the rivers of the West, Mr. Potter sought in vain the restoration of his shattered health, attended everywhere by his devoted wife, and maintaining always his indomitable resolution and cheerful hopefulness. On the 14th of December last, he left us, to try as a last resort, whether there were healing influences in the Southern climate. He visited New Orleans and Havana, but even the soft airs of the Gulf were without help and consolation for him, broken and wasted as he was. The difficulty was organic, the heart being affected, and despairing of obtaining even temporary relief by further travel, he turned his face homeward. On the steamer coming up the Mississippi he was more seriously ill than before, and it seemed he was even to be denied the blessings that home has for the sick and weary, and the happiness of looking upon the faces of his children once more. Nerving himself for a last effort, the flickering life lingered, and he arrived here on Monday morning last, and brightening for a few hours under all the sweet influences of home, grateful to God for that boon, and facing the mystery of the future with calm courage, he passed serenely away, and is at rest.

The Forrest Tragedy.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d instant gives the following version of the killing of a negro by the ex-rebel Gen. Forrest:

A letter has been published from A. M. Henderson, Esq., a well known citizen of this city, which gives a detailed account of a fatal encounter between General Forrest and a negro man, on his plantation in Mississippi. The circumstances are briefly these: The General, on reading in some paper that a case of Asiatic cholera had occurred recently at Mobile, went to the negroes, who were in the midst of a holiday play, and told them of this case of cholera, advising them, at the same time, to drain off some stagnant pools of water in the vicinity. They all agreed to the propriety of the suggestion, and went at the work most cheerfully. At this juncture Thomas Edwards, a negro man who had not been present during the conversation, came up. The General explained the matter to him, and advised him to drain some filthy pools near his quarters. He did not reply, but passed into his cabin and commenced abusing his own wife, who was confined to her bed from brutality previously inflicted; she had been the victim of his violence ever since they had gone to the place. The General on hearing him commence his abuse, walked into the cabin and after reminding him of his course, told him that he should not beat his wife any more. The negro replied that "he would be d—d if he did not thrash his wife whenever he pleased; that he did not care a d—n for Gen. Forrest, and that he would do as he pleased," etc., at the same time assuming a threatening attitude and adding insulting language. Finally, the General struck him over the head with a broom. The negro immediately assaulted the General with a knife, wounding him in the hand. The General in self defence picked up an axe which happened to be in the cabin, and struck Edwards over the head with it, killing him instantly.

It is evident that the General, in defending himself from the violence of a brutal husband, found himself in a position which required that he should take the life of another to save his own. The negroes on the plantation approve the General's conduct. He immediately despatched for all the citizens in the neighborhood, being particular to include Northern men, that they might sit on the Coroner's inquest, and the affair be duly investigated.

The Railroad Freight Struggle in Wisconsin.

[From the Madison Journal, 5th.]

The Assembly has passed, by a majority rarely accorded to any measure, a bill fixing the maximum rates for freights of different classes on the railroads in this State.

The bill was reported by a committee of able and careful men. It was the result of a diligent inquiry, and, we believe, of an honest purpose to secure justice both to the railroads and to the people. That it is not a perfect bill is probable. We cannot think, however, that its passage would do any serious wrong to the railroads. The rates fixed are considerably higher than some men of intelligence and judgment believed they should be, and yet they are considerably lower than the prevailing tariffs on the roads of this State.

The Senate Committee has reported against the bill, and there is a strong probability that it will be defeated in that body. Such action, however, will be likely to excite great indignation among the people in many portions of the State. We do not believe the Senators are actuated by corrupt motives, as has been charged in some quarters, nor do we sympathize with attacks upon them for permitting the agents of railroads to enter the Senate and present their side of the argument. These railroad agents are a part of the people, and have the same rights as other men, and their arguments are entitled to consideration and a judgment upon their merits. Their statements and views, however, should be received as those of deeply interested parties, thoroughly covered by prejudice in favor of the roads. The Senators, meantime, should remember that they are the representatives of the people at large, and they should seek to act for their interests, and zealously to guard and protect them.

Of course the railroad agents protest against the pending bill. They would object to any bill that diminishes their profits. That is perfectly natural. The people who ask for legislation on this subject will never get it if our legislators wait to devise a bill that does not encounter the hostility of the railroads. No great harm can result from trying the experiment of passing the pending bill. If it be found unfavorable in its effects it can be repealed next winter. If there has been a determination to defeat it among the Senators, we hope they will reconsider and pass it. Such action, we think, would meet the wishes of a very large majority of the people.

The Wisconsin Freshet.

A correspondent writing from Dayton, Greene County, Wis., gives us some additional particulars concerning the recent disastrous freshet in that State. At Dayton the river rose six feet above high-water mark. A bridge which had been standing sixteen years was swept away, and large trees bent like reeds before the huge masses of ice forced against them, and were finally carried away by the force of the torrent. Acres of marsh lands were inundated, and fences were carried entire over the dam.

At Belleville a bridge was swept away. At Attica two bridges were destroyed. At Albany, the mill dam, three bridges, three dwelling houses, two barns and two flouring mills were destroyed.

On the Madison branch of the Galena division of the Northwestern road, miles and miles of track were destroyed. At Capwell's Station large quantities of potatoes were lost. At Hanover, two miles of railroad were destroyed, a quarter of a mile at Oregon and a bridge at Beloit.

The Lord Robbery—Fresh Clues to the Mystery.

(From the Newburyport (Mass.) News, 3d inst.)

It is undeniable that the robber was as anxious to be arrested as anybody was to take him. This is evident in the fact, that when he had once been in Boston, and his plunder was safely there, on his second return from New York he kept eight national bonds in his trunk, just enough to identify him with the robbery, which bonds were made payable to Rufus L. Lord, and were therefore worthless to him for the time being, at least.

Thus it appears that he was more willing to be arrested than some parties were to arrest him, from another fact—that police officers in Boston knew of the robbery from the robbers themselves, according to the statement in the *Journal*, (that they knew it before Mr. Lord himself did,) and knowing it from those parties that had not made the arrest, but left him to be accidentally picked up by a "Down East" policeman, who was straggling through New York for other game. We don't know who held the plunder in Boston, and it would appear better for some men if that mystery was cleared up; but this Annis was very anxious to tell Detective Heath all about it, and unwilling to make a revelation to Marshal Westcott.

It is high time that the man who confessed the robbery was arrested, and if we filled the place of Mayor of New York he should be arrested if he could be found this side of eternity, and the mystery of the transaction unravelled. Nobody is satisfied with the thing as it stands, and nine in ten believe that his arrest would implicate parties that held commissions from the city of New York, and lead to a general breaking up and revision of the detective system.

Equal Suffrage in Wisconsin—Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of chapter 137 of the General Laws of 1849, the electors of this State did in that year vote upon the question of extension of the right of suffrage to the colored men residing in this State, and,

WHEREAS, Upon the canvass of the returns of said election, by the State Board of Canvassers, it appeared that there were (5,265) five thousand two hundred and sixty-five votes cast in favor of, and (4,075) four thousand and seventy-five votes cast against such extension of the right of suffrage to colored persons.

AND WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, did, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1866, decide that by that vote section 2, of chapter 137, of the General Laws of 1849, was adopted.

THEREFORE, I, Lucius Fairchild, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do proclaim, for the information of the people, that the said section 2, of chapter 137, of the General Laws of 1849, as follows:

"SECTION 2. Every male colored inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years or upwards who shall have resided in this State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election and eligible to hold any office in the State, subject, however, to the limitations contained in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of the Constitution of this State."

Is by the decision of the Supreme Court aforesaid declared to be a valid law and in full force. It is with great satisfaction that I announce this decision to the people, for by it the highest judicial tribunal of the State has declared that no citizen of this State is now debarred the privilege of the ballot box by reason of the color of his skin.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at Madison this 3d day of April, A. D., 1866.

[L. S.]

By the Governor, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.
THOS. S. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

A Card from E. Schlaeger, Esq.

Editors Tribune:

I find in your issue of March 31 an attack made upon me, in the cloak of a communication presented to the Board of Police Commissioners by Messrs. Brentano and Retzing, publishers of the *Staats Zeitung*. I am averse to believe you would have lent your columns to such an attack upon a private citizen, if you had known as it is true, you might easily have done, that the said communication was only presented to these Commissioners for the sole and only purpose, of getting certain matter in print that might damage my reputation without incurring the charge of personal malice. Anybody that looks a little beneath the surface of things will come to the same view of the matter. Now, first, was there the slightest justification for dragging into this Sunday evening dance controversy the personal doings or misdoings of the four committee members who by order of the German Workingmen's Association presented their memorial to the Police Commissioners, in order to cause a reconsideration of their decision. What business have the publishers of the *Staats Zeitung* to thrust their heads into a question to which there could be but only two parties—the Association and the Commissioners? Why this long communication, filled with extraneous matter entirely foreign to the point at issue? The object is patent: they wanted to strike a blow at me personally, without appearing in the light of moral shoulder-hitters. The Commissioners, obedient to the power that made them, instead of refusing the acceptance of such an irrelevant piece of writing, order it to be placed on file, and then it gets into the TRIBUNE. Has anybody ever heard of a similar back-stair proceeding? Why, if the men of the *Staats Zeitung* had to vent their ire against me, did they not do it above board? why borrow this hypocritical mask of police record files in order to stab? Simply because in this manner alone they could smuggle their attack into English papers. As a member of a committee I represented the Association, and to attack me in that position for any moral shortcomings [illegible]

[illegible]

E. SCHLAEGER, Private Citizen.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting—Chicago, April [illegible], 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Present—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh and Wentworth.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. Ryder was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last three meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Blackman, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented the following report:

"The Committee on Buildings and Grounds, [illegible]

Report accepted and adopted.

[illegible]

Mr. Blackman also presented the following report in reference to insuring the public school buildings:

"The Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the expediency of insuring a portion of the Public School Buildings [illegible]

Report accepted and adopted, and the committee instructed to proceed at once to insure the buildings to the amounts named in the report.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Tinkham and Walsh—10.

Mr. Blackman presented a communication from Rev. Peter Hinners, stating that the Trustees of the Maxwell street M. E. Church were desirous that the Board of Education should vacate the building [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with power to act.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Ryder, Tinkham, Walsh and Wentworth—11.

Nay—Mr. Leavitt—1.

Mr. Guilford, Chairman of the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, reported that the Committee had contracted for furniture for two rooms in the Bridgeport school building, [illegible]

Report of Committee accepted and adopted, and the Auditing and Finance Committee instructed to audit the bills.

Mr. Guilford also reported that the Committee had received proposals to supply the furniture [illegible]

[illegible]

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh and Wentworth—13.

Nays—None.

Mr. Guilford also presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture be authorized to contract for furniture [illegible]

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh, and Wentworth—13.

Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Guilford, the Building and Supply Agent was authorized to sell the old desks [illegible]

Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Committee on Books and Course of Instruction, recommended the adoption of Song Bird No. 2, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Ryder, of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, reported the following appointments and transfers [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Ryder, the appointment of Anna M. Irwad, assistant in the Foster School, was reported at the last regular meeting of the Board, was confirmed.

Mr. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee on the High School, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Mrs. Pauline M. Reed be transferred to the High School to discharge the duties of the French and German Department [illegible]

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh and Wentworth—13.

Nays—None.

Mr. Clarke also presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture be instructed to contract for the purchase of 120 single intermediate seats and desks, with chairs, and to place the same in the [illegible] school rooms.

Ayes—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh and Wentworth—13.

Noes—None.

Mr. Wentworth presented a communication from F. S. Fitch, offering to furnish to the Board for school purposes the use of a lot in the South Division School District, [illegible]

Proposition accepted and referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds with power to complete the arrangements with Mr. Fitch, and prepare the building, &c., for occupation.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh, and Wentworth—13.

Nays—None.

The Superintendent reported that, in accordance with authority given the Committee on the several District Schools and the Superintendent, the Branch of the Brown School, corner of Madison and Robey streets, has been closed, and the pupils transferred to the main building, [illegible]

Mr. Brentano, Committee on the Kinzie School, asked that the two lowest divisions in the Kinzie School be similarly dismissed. Referred to the Committee on the Kinzie School with power to act.

The Superintendent presented the monthly summary of attendance for March, showing a large increase upon the attendance of the corresponding month of last year.

The Superintendent also announced that the annual examination of classes in the Grammar Divisions would take place on Friday, April 13.

Mr. Leavitt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the special attention of the masters of the schools is called to section 33 of the rules of the Board of Education.

Mr. Ryder moved that the resolution be amended by adding "and if the Janitor of any School does not perform his duty under the rule, when his attention shall have been called to it, the master of said school is requested to report the fact of such omission of duty to this Board."

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Leavitt.

Mr. Guilford moved to amend the latter clause so as to read "the master of said school is required to report the fact of such omission or duty to the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, who shall forthwith discharge such delinquent Janitor."

Mr. Guilford's amendment was lost.

The original motion, as amended by Mr. Ryder, and accepted by Mr. Leavitt, was then adopted.

Mr. Wentworth, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to examine if the system of keeping the records of the schools could be simplified, presented the following report:

"Your committee appointed to revise and amend the present method of keeping the records of the District Schools, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they recommend that the form herewith presented be substituted for the system at present used in our District Schools, the change to take place at the beginning of the next year.

Signed by Messrs. D. S. Wentworth and S. S. Steele; also by the Superintendent, with the following reserve, viz: "As a substitute for the present system only as part, as I think the register necessary."

On motion of Mr. Brentano, the report was accepted.

Mr. Bonfield moved the adoption of the report.

On motion of Mr. Guilford, the further consideration of the report was postponed to a future meeting.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, Corissa Stubbs and Helen Chase were re-admitted to seats in the High School.

Mr. Guilford presented a report of the attendance at the various evening schools during the winter, showing a total enrollment of 4,300 [illegible], in December, 944, in January, 771, in February, 541, and an average attendance during the term of 13 3-5 weeks of 781, with a total expenditure of $7,735.28.

Report accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. Clarke offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Individual Committees of the several schools shall, so far as the appointment of teachers to their respective schools is concerned, constitute a part of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers.

On motion of Mr. Bonfield, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Buildings and Grounds furnish, as soon as practicable, the Bridgeport School with suitable window blinds.

Ayes—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Ryder, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh, Wentworth—13.

Mr. Wentworth offered various amendments to the rules and regulations of the Board, which were referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations for consideration, to report on the same at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Steele, of the special committee appointed to inquire if any school moneys remaining on deposit in the Marine Bank [illegible], presented the following report:

"The committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the subject of an alleged balance of school moneys remaining on deposit in the Marine Bank, report that they have had the same under consideration, and express their opinion that [illegible] the sum of about $26,770, without interest, [illegible] without delay. We therefore recommend that the Auditing and Finance Committee be [illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting—Chicago, April [illegible], 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, 1866.

[illegible]

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, April 6.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Provision Market, April 4.

[illegible]

New York Butter Market—April 4.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

POINT AU PELEE LIGHT.—Capt. McIntyre, the keeper of the light at Point au Pelee, arrived up from Kingston a few days since, and has proceeded on to his summer quarters. His instructions are to exhibit his light on the first trip of the Cleveland steamer.

THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.—We learn from a letter to Mr. D. Whitney from V. A. Ripley, of Mackinac, that on the 30th of March the snow was still deep, and the ice on St. Martin's Bay three feet eight inches thick.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, 1866.

FREIGHTS—Are steady at 30c for 4th class to New York, and 15c to Boston. Flour rates double the 4th class.

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Market nominal at [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

BEESWAX—Market nominal at [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALERATUS AND SODA—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......April 6th.

Stmr Sea Bird, McGlory, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop F W Backus, [illegible], Manitowoc, [illegible]
Schr [illegible]
Schr Helen Kent, Christian, Amsterdam, [illegible] wood.

CLEARED.......April 6th.

Stmr Sea Bird, McGlory, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr David Doll, Elliott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Helen Kent, Christian, Fuller's Pier.
Schr [illegible], Grand Haven.
Schr [illegible]
Schr Charley Hibbard, Carle, Port Washington.
Scow Planet, [illegible], Kalamazoo.
Scow Hunter Nelson, Centreville.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9.00 a. m.	*6.45 p. m.
Night Express	*4.30 p. m.	*5.00 a. m.
Janesville Accommod'n.	*5.40 p. m.	*2.55 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*3.00 p. m.	*10.00 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton & Cedar Rapids	5.15 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
Fulton & Iowa	*7.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	9.00 a. m.	3.00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	10.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
Rockford & Fox River	4.00 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Dixon	4.00 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Geneva & Elgin	5.30 p. m.	8.45 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.		
Mail & Day Express	5.00 a. m.	11.00 p. m.
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*5.30 p. m.	12.00 a. m.
Night Express	†10.00 p. m.	12.30 p. m.
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE LINE		
Morning Express	5.00 a. m.	11.00 p. m.
Night Express	10.00 p. m.	12.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Mail and Express	*5.10 a. m.	*7.30 p. m.
Day Express	*8.00 a. m.	*11.00 p. m.
New York Express	*5.30 p. m.	*11.00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10.00 p. m.	†12.30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Detroit Express	*5.00 a. m.	*12.30 p. m.
Detroit Evening Exp.	*5.30 p. m.	*11.00 p. m.
CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati) & Chicago Air Line Railway.)		
Day Express	*7.00 a. m.	*10.00 p. m.
Night Express	*7.00 p. m.	*8.00 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	*7.00 a. m.	*10.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
Express	8:00 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
Express	5:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Express	8:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*6:05 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*7:55 a. m.
	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
	*3:00 p. m.	*5:45 p. m.
	*5:25 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Aurora	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Eastern Mail	*9:10 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	6:35 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m., for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Express	*5:00 p. m.	*10.00
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

DIRECTORY OF
NEW ENGLAND
MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers' Advertising Agency,
17 State St., Boston. C. A. DOCKHAM.

Union Elastic Goods Co., Manufacturers of Suspenders, Boot Gussetting, Webs, Braid, Cord and Elastic Goods of every description, 109 Essex street, Boston, Mass.

Calipers and Dividers. KIMBALL & TALBOT, Manufacturers of Calipers, Dividers and Common and Self-Registering Calipers, Worcester, Mass.

Reeds and Harnesses. JOHN CLEWORTH, Steel and Brass Reed Manufacturer, Manchester, N. H. Manufacturers' Supplies constantly on hand.

Machinery, &c. H. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Newburyport, Mass. Manufacturers of Hydraulic Safety Appliance for Steam Engines; Patent Let-off Motions for Looms; Patent Carriage Toe Props. State and Territorial rights in the patents for sale.

Pitts' Steam Gongs. The best signal for fire alarms, &c., ever invented. Has been heard eighty miles. Manufactured by Steam Boiler Feeder Co., Worcester, Mass.

Boot Tree Machines. JARVIS HOWE, Manuf'r and Patentee of Mounted Swivelling Boot Tree Machines, 53 Congress street, Boston. Manufactories at Worcester and Milford, Mass.

Furniture. FERNALD & DREW, Manuf'rs of Black Walnut and Chestnut Dining, Centre and Extension Tables, also, Chamber Furniture. 42 Canal st, Boston.

Boston Corset Skirt Co. Manuf'rs and sole proprietors of the Patent Corset Skirt which combines economy, comfort and health, 179 Court st, Boston. Hoop Skirts of every style and variety; also, Corsets, and Mrs. Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporter.

Telegraph Instruments, &c. CHAS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Manuf'r of Telegraph Instruments, Galvanic Batteries, &c. Whol. and retail dealer in Telegraph Supplies. 109 Court st, Boston.

Watchman's Time Detector, For corporations and manufacturing concerns, capable of controlling with the utmost accuracy the motions of a watchman or patrolman. Manufactured by J. E. BUERK, 47 Congress st, Boston. Send for circular.

Flour Scoop and Sifter. Farnham's Patent Combined, manuf by H. A. HILDRETH, 30 N. Market st, Boston. For convenience, efficacy and durability it has no equal. Patent corrugated Steak Broiler. Will outlast four ordinary broilers.

Machinists' Tools. D. L. HARRIS & CO., Springfield, Mass., Builders of Machinists' Tools, Manuf'rs of the Littlefield Steam and Power Pumps, &c.

Filers. A. W. SMITH, Manuf'r of Smith's Patent Wrought Iron Fly-frame Filer; also Smith's improved Worsted Filer, and Abbot's Steel Filer. Filers durably repaired by applying the Wrought Iron Conductor and the Adjustable Spiral Spring, Manchester, N. H. Orders solicited.

Liquid Dyes. GEO. H. REED & CO., Manuf'rs of Liquid Dyes, patented Oct. 11, 1864, 368, 370 and 372 Commercial st, Boston.

Wood Working Machinery. RICHARDSON, MERRIAM & CO., Manuf'rs and Dealers in Daniels & Woodworth Planers, and all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, Worcester, Mass.

Shoe Patterns, &c. Shoe Patterns, Buckles and Buttons. WOODMAN & CO., 86 Milk st, Boston; 24 Dey st, New York. [illegible], 58 Pearl st, Boston, manuf'r of boot and shoe Patterns (brass edged). A great variety of all the leading styles for sale. Only one size required for model.

Cutters and Dies. BLANCHARD & LAVERS, Manuf'rs of Cutters or Dies, also Boot and Shoe Machinery of every description, 33 Pearl st, Boston. Manufactory, 46 Albany st. E. K. TAYLOR & CO., Manuf'rs of Cutters and Dies of every kind, for cutting Leather, Paper and Cloth. 7 Bath st, Boston.

Shoulder Braces, Suspenders, &c. UPTON & BLAKE, Manuf'rs of Upton's Patent Shoulder Braces and single Suspenders, 5 John st, Lowell, Mass. Orders solicited. A. W. Upton, E. O. Blake.

Machinery for Sale. JAMES W. WILSON & CO., Successors to Roberts & Wilson, 79 and 81 Haverhill st, Boston, Manufacturers of Machinery, and have a large stock of new and second-hand Machinery, such as—1 upright Beam Engine, [illegible] ... Machinery of all kinds made to order. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers; also, all sizes of Pulleys, Shafting and Belting bought and sold. [illegible]

PAPER MILL
FOR SALE.

[illegible] paper mill for sale upon reasonable terms. The mill is located at Rock Island, Ill., and immediately on the bank of the Mississippi River, with good steamboat landing, and within two hundred yards of the railroad track. The mill is best calculated for manufacturing wrapping paper, upon which it has been running for the last five years. Should I not sell, I desire the services of a practical man to take charge of the mill. H. [illegible], Rock Island, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 226 & 228 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Agua de Magnolia. The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860—X. The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell, as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. "CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st, Philad'a." This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast. Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. mch20-q160-6m TU TH SA

It is too Cheap. There can be nothing so certain to cure a severe cold, whether it be settled in the head, or breast, the lungs or bowels, as Radway's Ready Relief. [illegible] ... All know, but one fault as a remedy—it is too cheap. Sold by Druggists. The Trade Supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago. ap1-[illegible]

Oh, Mr. Ring! Mr. Ring!! Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is doing WONDERS. It is THE great Hair Restorative of the age. Warranted to restore Gray Hair to its original color, prevent baldness, remove dandruff, and cure all diseases of the scalp. N. B.—It is the CLEANEST, best PERFUMED, QUICKEST WORKING, of anything of the kind in the market. Thousands are daily testifying to its merits. Certificates to the truth of this may be forged with our Wholesale Agents, SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Nos. 1 and 3 Randolph street, Chicago.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHEN and PROMOTE the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIR DRESSING; and is recommended and used by our best physicians. I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, N. Y. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Great New England Remedy. Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Send all orders to R. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street, Chicago, Agent for the Northwest, at manufacturers' prices.

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, and promotes the growth of the beard and moustache. One bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st, and all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It contains only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st, and all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, by the use of "Upham's Freckle, Tan and Pimple Banisher." Price 50 cents. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market st, and all Druggists.

Special Notices.

Dr. James, No. 20 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. The following editorial is from the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, of August 5th, 1865. [illegible] ... Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Sundays from 9 till 11 a. m.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This medicine is eminently successful in the permanent cure of Scrofula, Ringworm, Pimples, Eruptions of Face and Head, Tetter, Boils, &c. &c. It strikes immediately at the root of the disease, the Blood, and expels it from the system. [illegible] ... Sold by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Druggists generally.

Fits can be Cured. Dr. D. Thompson, M. R. C. P. London, England, has removed his office to [illegible]. Cures Epilepsy, Fits, Nervous Debility, Heart Disease, Spermatorrhea, and all Chronic and Private Diseases treated with success on a new principle. Please address with stamp. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Cures guaranteed. TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31, 1866. Dr. D. THOMPSON—Dear Sir: Yours of the 21st is received; in return cheerfully give you my certificate that I am, [illegible] ... SIG. GEORGE BODICIL.

Dr. Webster, 164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ranging in the cars, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing. Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Dettie, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Your Destiny And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 219 East Madison street, between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Dr. Bigelow Is the only Physician, as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made private disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential. Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge. YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure. Office, 179 South Clark st, corner of Monroe.

Constitution Life Syrup. Has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day. During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers. [illegible] ... CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world. THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all. PURE BLOOD produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand and within the reach of all. WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS, 46 Cliff street, New York.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.

Private and Confidential Medical Advice, On Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, and all Female Complaints. DRS. BORROUGHS & CO., northeast corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill., devote their attention exclusively to the treatment of secret diseases. [illegible] ... A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION. [illegible] ... HAMILTON, C. W., May 20, 1861. DRS. BORROUGHS & CO.—Your medicines have cured me of seminal weakness. [illegible] ... JAMES V. ANDERSON. [illegible] ... Address DRS. BORROUGHS & CO., N. W. corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

Spermatorrhea. Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a [illegible] ... Address, with stamp, [illegible], P. O. Drawer 6488, Chicago, Ill.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. [illegible] ... Sold by all Druggists.

Removals;

REMOVAL.—The undersigned, General Western Agent of the AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, has removed his Office to [illegible] ... WM. S. BREWSTER.

General Notices.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,

EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

No natural or artificial compound has yet been discovered or manufactured that equals these waters as a preventive, relief, and permanent cure for many temporary and chronic diseases, as proved by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER

Is a cathartic, alterative, and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases. It is a most powerful preventive of Fevers and Bilious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER

Is a cathartic, and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, and General Debility. Its effects are most salutary in Lung Diseases. It is an almost sure cure for Scrofula and the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia. For all Bilious Derangements it stands unrivalled.

COLUMBIAN WATER

Is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a positive remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, Calculus, Irritation and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder. It has most singularly active effects in restoring these organs when debilitated by long disease. It produces a regularity, and the distressing diseases incident to their irregularity are entirely cured by the faithful and judicious use of Columbian Water.

The waters are bottled fresh and pure from the above named springs, and preserve their medicinal value for years.

Beware of Imitations and Inferior Waters. The corks of all genuine waters are branded on the side of the cork.

Congress Water, C. & E. S. Co | Empire Water, C. & E. S. Co | Columbian Water, C. & E. S. Co

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First-Class Grocers.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,

Saratoga Springs, 92 Beekman st., N. Y.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER. (Late Secretary of State.)

Now is the time to get Greenbacks

A few more live and energetic men can make from $5 to $20 per day with a very small capital. Enclose One Dollar to A. C. ATWOOD, Chatsworth, Ill., and receive instructions.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO,
SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,

205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.

Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines of every description.

Tents of Every Kind.

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.

Of silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES

FLAGS

Of every description.

Paper Collars.

LOCKWOOD'S
CLOTH PAPER
LINED COLLARS.
LOCKWOOD'S
Moulded Paper Collars.

A New Line of Discounts to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD M'F'G CO., 93 Reade street, N. Y., and 235 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Railroads.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., Office No. 13 William Street, New York, March 12, 1866. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock p. m. The Stock transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst. at 3 p. m., and reopened on the 20th proximo at 10 a. m. D. P. PARMELEE, Sec'y.

Partnership.

NOTICE. MR. ROBERT FORSYTH Has this day withdrawn from our firm. JAS. H. BAKER & CO. Chicago, March 31, 1866.

City Notices

ELECTION NOTICE. CHICAGO, April 5th, 1866. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Municipal Election of the City of Chicago will be held on the 17th of April, A. D. 1866, for the election of one Alderman and one Constable for each Ward. A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR RE-GRAVELLING MICHIGAN AVENUE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April [illegible]. Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Saturday, April 21st, for Re-gravelling Michigan avenue, from Lake street to Park row, according to plans and specifications on file at said office. [illegible] ... J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Court House, Room No. 14, Chicago, March 31, 1866. Public notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to-wit: [illegible] ... A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE. MONEY FOR DAMAGES FOR STRAIGHTENING EIGHTEENTH STREET, READY FOR PAYMENT. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, March 31, 1866. [illegible] ... J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 4th, 1866. Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible] ... J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAINS ON WEST MADISON AND WEST RANDOLPH STREETS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 5th, 1866. Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Monday, April 16th, [illegible] ... J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. Chicago, March 28, 1866. LOTS WANTED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES. [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, City Comptroller.

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County of the March Term, A. D. 1866. In Chancery. [illegible] ... THOMAS ALLEN, Special Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE BONA FIDE

GIFT CONCERT!

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLARK & SAYLOR,

JEWELERS,

146 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., TO BE GIVEN AT

Smith & Nixon's Hall,

May 23d, 1866.

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS,

FIRST GIFT.

$5,000 IN GREENBACKS,

SECOND GIFT.

One HOUSE and LOT near Union Park, in City of Chicago,

$4,000.

5,000 Gifts, $1 Greenback each.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING GIFTS:

Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, Solid Silver Goods, Rogers & Bros. Silver Plated Goods.

[illegible]

SILVER PLATED GOODS.

[illegible]

SOLID SILVER GOODS.

[illegible]

5075 Gifts, valued at .... $42,[illegible]

EVERY GIFT NAMED WILL BE DRAWN.

Every Fifth Ticket will Draw a Gift.

The Largest Gift $5,000.

A Ticket costs but ONE DOLLAR, and it may draw $5,000, or [illegible]

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $10.

How to Send Money.

Money can be sent at our risk by Draft, Express, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. [illegible] ... Address all orders to

CLARK & SAYLOR, Jewelers, 146 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6038.

[illegible]

CLARK & SAYLOR, Jewelers,
146 Dearborn st., Chicago.

Tickets $1.

Business Cards

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La. 196 South Water Street, Chicago, AND 37 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI. Liberal advances on shipments. [illegible]

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE, 85 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. Liberal advancements made on consignments.

SOUND FLOUR. THE LAKE STREET MILLS Having been thoroughly repaired, we are now ready to supply the city trade with Flour from Sound Northern Wheat, warranted and delivered in the city free of charge.

Best Spring at $8.00.
Best Family at $9.00.
Best Winter at $10.50.
Pure White Winter $15.00, from crop '64.

All these brands are equal to the best in market.

TRY IT.

LANE, FOSTER & CO., Corner of West Lake and Desplaines sts.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be executed at reasonable short notice. The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past ten years. THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G. CO., West Fitchburg, Mass.

Medicinal.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

And he MUST get it. Tell him

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

AND

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent to us of its efficacy.

BUY IT. TRY IT. BE CURED.

Price, One Dollar.

Sold everywhere. R. SCOVIL, Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—Constitution Water, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease in any way connected with the disorder of decay.

[illegible] ... MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" will relieve you like magic.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

Government Sales.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., March 14, 1866. AUCTION SALE OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL. Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, April 10, 1866, [illegible] ... Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash, in Government funds. H. L. ROBINSON, Bvt. Brig. Gen., A. Q. M.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING. DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Louisville, Ky., March 21, 1866. Will be sold at public auction, at the Government Clothing Warehouse (on the river), Jeffersonville, Ind., on Monday, the 16th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m., 41,140 Great Coats. The Coats are new, and are sold because they are irregular in color and material—they are mostly grey and black. Terms—Cash in Government funds. By order of the Quartermaster General. G. A. HULL, M. S. K., U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, St. Louis, Mo., March 26th, 1866. [illegible] ... Terms Cash—United States currency. JOHN V. WOODS, Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES, [illegible] ... JNO. L. WOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKEY, WINES, &c. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1866. [illegible] ... CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A. G. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

Medicinal.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(Not a Whisky Preparation.)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

H

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

O

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS are cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

This Bitters has PERFORMED MORE CURES, GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION, HAS MORE TESTIMONY, HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT, Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

O

Hoofland's German Bitters

will cure every case of CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTERS, IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and Cannot Make Drunkards,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

[illegible] ... LEVI G. BECK.

F

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible] ... W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon st.

L

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible] ... J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible] ... D. MERRIGE.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

[illegible]

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Republican primary meetings for nomination of candidates for Aldermen and Constables in the various wards of the city, will be held on Thursday, 12th instant—the polls being open 1 hour, and to close (which p. m. of said day, at the places in the wards, and with the Inspectors, as follows:

FIRST WARD—Sheriff's office (Court House). J. W. Waggoner, Charles Peacock, Isaac Phillips.

SECOND WARD—Schroeder's saloon, near corner of Clark and Jackson. Wm. H. Carter, C. Schell and Frank Reisel.

THIRD WARD—Willett's carriage shop, corner of State and Twelfth streets. Henry Beahm, Joseph Pollatz, C. C. Weber.

FOURTH WARD—Sand House, corner of State and Twenty-second streets. W. P. Comstock, Henry Arnold, Geo. F. Scovel.

FIFTH WARD—Fred. Baker's saloon, Archer Road. F. F. Rohrer, Mr. Schmidt, John Rabey.

SIXTH WARD—Gunzenhauser's beer office, Canal street. J. Burckhart, R. G. Gill, Mr. Hehl.

SEVENTH WARD—Penn's saloon, corner of Union and Twelfth streets. Richard Clark, A. Bensley, Fred. Bechtel.

EIGHTH WARD—Fred. Zanke's, corner Blue Island avenue and Sanson street. A. H. Morrill, Lewis Dodge and Louis Ehernole.

NINTH WARD—Sherman House Skating Park. Geo. F. Lay, J. Stanton and George Gardner.

TENTH WARD—Revere House, corner Washington and Clinton. R. R. Aldis, Alvin Salisbury and Henry Meyers.

ELEVENTH WARD—Dutes' saloon, corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets. S. S. Salomon, Moses Gray and J. W. Cobb.

TWELFTH WARD—Stalker's saloon, 392 Milwaukee avenue. William Gastfield, Jacob Tchoenwald and John Rodney.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Fehr's saloon, corner of Larrabee street and Northavenue. W. H. Stickney, John Westly and Gustavus Fisher.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Kennedy's saloon, corner of Blythouse avenue and Dearborn street. John H. Hatton, Henry Schlotterbeck and P. Gaebel.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Bunker's Hall. Samuel Blackford, Peter Mohr and John A. Nelson.

SIXTEENTH WARD—North Market. Robt. Clark, Philip Apfel and H. Lienicke.

By order of the Republican City Central Committee of.

JOHN LYLE KING, Secretary. Chairman.

NOTICE.—The regular meeting of the managers of the Refuge for Erring Women will be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CHURCH MACHINERY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Sargent & Co., manufacturers of church, school and hall furniture, who have for sale a lot of one hundred kits of church machinery, which also makes advances on consignments of produce.

FIRES AND GRADE OF TENEMENTS.—We call the attention of dealers to Sargent's grain to the horse. at Wilson & Co.'s, who have on exhibition in their store at No. 185 Washington street, where they will be glad to receive any part of the public, and supply all the wants of any horse owners who may favor them with a call.

DAGUERREOTYPE.—The attention of the Board of Public Works is called to a large hole in the street immediately in front of No. 262 Randolph street, which has been there at least two weeks, without an effort at repair. Should a carriage break down at this point, or a horse injure himself, the city will be liable, and no one else. Let this hole be filled up without delay.

FIRE HOUSE.—We call the attention of parties wanting to invest in horses, to the stock company on hand by Mr. Burnap, at his stable, corner of Clark and Jackson. He has now on sale a fine lot of fire department horses, which are just the article right pairs of draft and carriage horses, and single horses. Also one extra fine saddle and bridle, from the finest riding horse in the city. Call for any or all.

FIRE.—About twelve o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a small cottage situated in the rear of Cook's packing house, near Dearing street, Archer Road, owned by Mr. Cook. The cottage and its effects proved a total loss. The fire was extinguished by the Bridgeport department.

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PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.—Messrs. McIntosh & Congdon, No. 72 Randolph street, have just opened their spring stock of paper hangings, unmatched and imitation marble, specialties for interior, dining rooms, etc., etc., from the celebrated factory of Lockwood & Co., New York. It is believed that this is the only house in the northwest which imports this class of goods. They have very large and are even exhibited in this country. A visit to No. 72 Randolph street will be well repaid by all those who are in search of novelties in the way of paper hangings.

FIRE.—Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., the respected pastor of the First Congregational Church, is about to leave the city for a time to accept the appointment as Secretary of the American Missionaries for their special representative in Europe in behalf of Freedmen's missions. Dr. Patton's church and readers have a warm place in their hearts of sympathy, combining his salary sometime in order that he may go to a foreign land, where his services are invited. In addition to this a purse of $1,000 was presented to him on Thursday evening by friends in the parish. The Association could not have chosen a better man to represent their cause, or a better representative of Christian philanthropy.

THE HONEY BOYS LEAGUE.—The advocates of the eight hours system have now had time enough and strength enough to be willing to test the question in the coming election. Candidates for the suffrages of the constituencies have been approached on the subject within the past week by committees of influential men, and have given in their adhesion to the principle in the fourth ward. They have discovered that the eight hours system in the United States defies right hours as the medicine of time requires of us. It is worth more than it costs, and the eight hour movement is thus inquired already to be a success. The Eight Hours League, Mr. Quinn, Esq., at a Fifteenth Ward meeting last evening.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday evening, about half past five, a young girl of eleven years of age, the daughter of Thomas Rowland, a black smith, residing at 135 North Jefferson street, was observed rushing out of her father's house, with her clothes on fire, and in this condition ran across the street and into the house of a neighbor, who had preceded herself into the center in the same manner. Assistance was rendered, and the flames were extinguished before the arrival of the patrolman, several of whom rushed to the rescue of the little sufferer, but before her efforts could be of any avail, the girl was burned to death. The remains were carried back to the house, where medical assistance was rendered, but proved fruitless. The mother was still living at 5 this hour last evening, no hopes were entertained that she could survive the shock.

SEIZING THE THRESH.—Yesterday morning a bed seized Richard Arnaud was captured in the act of stealing THRESH on Michigan avenue, and was taken before the proper authority. When caught the boy had in his possession a large quantity of THRESH, which he had stolen from the premises of different persons in the neighborhood. He becomes a confirmed thief, and, in juvenile thieves, to follow the footsteps of his father, who is now confined in the Penitentiary, and pick up the precepts of his parent. Let him become a confirmed thief, and he will be a curse to the city. Let him be taken in hand by the city, and he may manage to do good service. A word of paternal advice from the Judge, and a few days' confinement was considered said to-day, in order that the boy might see how he would like it, and be brought to trial.

"THAT MYSTERIOUS FARMHOUSE."—Under this head, the Portland (Maine) *Press* has the following, which is undoubtedly true in every respect:

"It will be remembered that, about the last of January, a gentleman from Boston, named Gay, left his home in that town for Boston to this city, special train to take him from Boston to this city, special train to take him from Boston to this city, and to connect with the Grand Trunk train for Montreal leaving here on that day. This gentleman reached Boston in due season, but from that time he was lost to the common knowledge. Mr. Gay's friend Mr. Coffin, and he consulted with Mr. Chase and Mr. Coffin, of the Boston depot, he explained to the representative of a firm who had a large manufacturing interest, and who had $70,000 in cash with him. He was not being in London on the 25th of February. He was to be selected to go to Europe to buy goods. He was regarding extra trains to enable him to reach that city in season, but after leaving Boston he disappeared, and, indeed, where he went, he took the railway for Portland, where he reached in time to secure the prize.

SPARING MIDNIGHT OPENING.—Quite a sensation was created in some of our leather circles yesterday and Thursday, by the opening of the spring millinery stock of Mrs. Haywood, No. 84 Lake st., stock of which has been unusually extensive from Paris and brought by Mrs. Haywood with her, on her recent return from a visit to New York. It embraces a large and unique stock and display of the choicest millinery, and other head gear, for which we suppose the ladies will call in large numbers. She has a new style of gimp hat elegantly trimmed with flowers, and is also quite elevated with a bonnet of flowers, and the most fashionable white hats. Another style of hat is also elevated with three-leaf and a bird nestling on a bed of roses, an exceedingly elegant bonnet. Look into the window and all the elegant bonnets, white and gaze at them, and if you can't afford to buy, you can admire. Wreaths, and bands of other things to name—so elegant that we cannot describe them. Orders to the amount of many rooms were thronged yesterday with ladies, and we were informed that Mrs. Haywood had been up almost all night with them to their homes. Mrs. Haywood's stock will be closed to-day, and she will be ready to receive orders for spring goods. Call and see her stock, and if you don't find what you want, she will be pleased to show you the goods.

PERSONAL.—Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., the respected pastor of the First Congregational Church, is about to leave the city for a time to accept the appointment as Secretary of the American Missionaries for their special representative in Europe in behalf of Freedmen's missions. Dr. Patton's church and readers have a warm place in their hearts of sympathy, combining his salary sometime in order that he may go to a foreign land, where his services are invited. In addition to this a purse of $1,000 was presented to him on Thursday evening by friends in the parish. The Association could not have chosen a better man to represent their cause, or a better representative of Christian philanthropy.

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